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1827 vol. 6 (201)

vol. 6
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1967
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NEW YORK

File No. 1827

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U.N.R.W.A.

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TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 1403

29 DECEMBER 1967

/IMMEDIATE/

R.2.13 P.M. 29 DECEMBER

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 1403 OF 29 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION CAIRO, UKMIS NEW YORK NO. 324 AND WASHINGTON.

MYTEL 1400: ISRAEL/UAR.

COMMONWEALTH DIVISION OF ISRAEL FOREIGN MINISTRY (APPARENTLY ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS) TODAY TELEPHONED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO MY COUNSELLOR.

2. AT THEIR LAST MEETING MR. EBAN HAD TOLD DR. JARRING THAT ISRAEL WOULD AGREE TO THE RELEASE OF THE TRAPPED SHIPS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THEY WOULD BE WITHDRAWN SOUTHWARDS OUT OF THE CANAL AND THAT OPERATIONAL DETAILS WOULD BE WORKED OUT WITH GENERAL ODD BULL. MR EBAN HAS SINCE CONFIRMED THIS BY LETTER TO DR. JARRING.

3. AS A ''GESTURE OF GOODWILL'' THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT WERE INFORMING THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS OF THEIR INTENTION TO RELEASE 500 EGYPTIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WITHOUT DEMANDING ANY -QUID PRO QUO-. THE ISRAEL AUTHORITIES HAD ASKED DR. JARRING TO MAKE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF ISRAELI PRISONERS STILL HELD BY THE EGYPTIANS AND HOPED THAT THEIR OWN ACTION WOULD MAKE HIS TASK EASIER.

4. FO PASS CAIRO 162.

UNBEXED

F O PASS UKMIS NEW YORK 324

WTON-334

REPEATED BY FOREIGN OFFICE TO U.K.MISSION NEW YORK NO. 7674/

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— 1827/250/67

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(1827/250/67) 29 December, 1967.

Palestine Refugees

The Minister of State wrote to Sir Richard Beaumont about three weeks ago saying that Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, might call in on him on his way back from New York to Geneva, for a talk on his ideas about the longer term prospects for the refugees.

2. I do not know whether Sadruddin found time to call. However I enclose a photostat of a memorandum on the problem which he left with Lord Caradon on 1 December, saying he had not shown it to others. The basic assumption behind the memorandum is political willingness on the part of the Arabs generally to bless large resettlement schemes financed by others outside Palestine.

(S. L. Egerton)

J. Moberly, Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

no draft.

INDEXED

CONFIDENTIAL

28 DEC 1967

also 2277 10696.

1827/239A/67

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE OR 421/6(2-1-7) 22nd

The enclosed translation of a communication dated ..... 19 December 1967 is transmitted to the Permanent Missions of the States Members of the United Nations at the request of the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations.

21 December 1967

BK

X OR 28/12

INDEXED

1827/239 A/67.

Translated from French

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
New York
19 December 1967

MPH/AE: 328

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the delegation of Haiti had intended, for your information and that of the General Assembly, to make a statement at the 1640th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, held on Tuesday, 19 December 1967, to correct the verbatim record of the meeting of the Special Political Committee held on Saturday, 16 December 1967. However, for reasons beyond our control no member of the Mission was able to be present at the appropriate time and make such a statement.

According to the verbatim record of the meeting in question, the delegation of Haiti supported draft resolutions A/SPC/L.155 and A/SPC/L.156; in fact, however, it took no part in the vote on those resolutions. The delegation of Haiti participated in the meeting of 16 December on only one occasion: when it supported resolution A/SPC/L.157 entitled "Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by the delegations of Indonesia, Pakistan, Aghanistan, Malaysia and Somalia. That draft resolution will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

So that no uncertainty is left in regard to Haiti's position in this matter, may I request you to have this letter circulated to all States Members of the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Marcel Chs. ANTOINE
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Haiti

H.E. Mr. Corneliu MANESCU
President of the General Assembly
at its twenty-second session

1821/192/67

Chancery,
UK mission UN
New York.

21 DEC 1967
22 DEC 1967

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE CHANCERY

25th November, 1967

BRITISH EMBASSY,
BEIRUT.

X
21/12

1827/249/67

No. 3/67

U. N. R. W. A.

REGISTRATION STATISTICAL BULLETIN

FOR THE

THIRD QUARTER 1967

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Records & Statistics Division

UNRWA, H.Q. - Beirut

ABBREVIATIONS IN USE

R Families with some or all members eligible for Basic Rations and any other assistance. (Families in this category may include RR, RS, B, CRS and RWR).

S Families in this category are eligible for General Education, Medical Services and some other UNRWA assistance but specifically not for Basic Rations.

N Families with all members eligible only for restricted UNRWA assistance.

RR Persons registered for Basic Rations.

RS Persons registered for Basic Rations but whose entitlement has been temporarily suspended (eg. by reason of their employment by the Agency, and/or placed in institutions).

RWR Members of an "R" family registered on the same Index Cards but not eligible for Basic Rations.

CRS Children above 1 year of age registered for Services only.

B Babies 0 - 1 year of age.

Per. Number of persons

Fam. Number of families.

N O T E S

1. For the first time, the Jordan Field appears in this Bulletin as two separate Areas: East Bank and West Bank.

The figures shown for these areas reflect, according to our records, the situation mainly as per the 31st of May 1967. The reasons are:

(A) No births and deaths were reported by the East Bank since 31st May 1967.

(B) Births and deaths reported by the West Bank are apparently only fractional.

(C) The movement of registered refugees population from West Bank to East Bank and from East to West Bank are not included.

During the September ration distribution on the East Bank, rations were issued to 19,962 West Bank "RR" families (approximately 118,000 persons).

2. Also for the Gaza and Syria Fields, the figures shown do not reflect an exact picture, as births and deaths were not reported to the full extent and the movement of the population from the South Area of Syria and from Gaza to other areas are not yet reported.

Table 1

TOTAL REGISTERED POPULATION PER COUNTRY, AND CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION

AS AT 30.9.67

Location		"R" RR	RS	Babies	CRS	RWR	Total	Families	"S" Per.	Fam.	"N" Per.	Fam.	Total R S N Persons	Families
East Bank	Amman	118796	309	1590	69677	1388	191760	31048	615	97	11379	2953	203754	34098
	Irbed	34964	114	718	20409	374	56579	9971	177	33	4127	990	60883	10994
	Jordan Valley	15532	115	111	7310	179	23247	4262	100	20	928	296	24275	4578
	Total	169292	538	2419	97396	1941	271586	45281	892	150	16434	4239	288912	49670
West Bank	Jericho	43656	438	1283	21605	799	67781	12700	317	59	3860	1181	71958	13940
	Hebron	58369	191	1417	28170	951	89098	14655	589	107	6241	1880	95928	16642
	Nablus	91890	854	1426	49757	2143	146070	24070	1299	220	12678	3568	160047	27858
Sub-Total		193915	1483	4126	99532	3893	302949	51425	2205	386	22779	6629	327933	58440
Jerusalem		61882	519	899	29067	1628	93995	16495	572	109	12091	3581	106658	20185
	Total	255797	2002	5025	128599	5521	396944	67920	2777	495	34870	10210	434591	78625
Gaza	Jabalia	38301	923	1260	6900	1063	48447	8303	173	29	1389	412	50009	8744
	Rimal	32448	1064	1085	5173	1583	41353	6860	247	48	4247	1215	45847	8123
	Zaitun	25415	481	856	3619	180 5	32176	5378	205	41	5784	1727	38165	7146
	Nuseirat	30795	1114	703	5080	1493	39185	6626	142	39	2580	837	41907	7502
	Deir el Balah	21836	677	865	3331	956	27665	4679	106	23	1855	614	29626	5316
	Khan Yunis	39780	849	1566	6361	1914	50470	7938	130	29	3007	910	53607	8877
	Rafah	45289	997	1733	7996	1897	57912	9269	372	67	2310	687	60594	10023
	Total	233864	6105	8068	38460	10711	297208	49053	1375	276	21172	6402	319755	55731
Lebanon	Central Area	49373	364	1354	2576	5259	58926	11518	12597	2641	13352	5900	74875	20059
	South Area	55611	309	1860	3341	3711	64832	12702	5308	1109	7315	3455	77455	15266
	Total	104984	673	3214	5917	8970	123758	24220	17905	3750	20667	9355	162330	37325
Syria	Damascus	64586	812	2320	16456	1531	85705	17281	1898	319	10601	5335	98240	22935
	South	18592	211	563	1200	237	20803	4041	149	24	1472	996	22424	5061
	Homs, Hama	6549	148	283	1568	235	8783	1686	224	36	1202	539	10209	2261
	North	9806	91	371	2553	267	13088	2493	205	42	1517	719	14810	3254
	Total	99533	1262	3537	21777	2270	128379	25501	2476	421	14792	7589	145647	33511
Grand Total		863470	10580	22863	292149	29413	1217875	211975	25425	5092	107935	37795	1351235	254862

Table 2

SPECIAL CLASSES - WEST BANK AND GAZA

AS AT 30.9.67

Location & Class	"R" RR	RS	B	CRS	RWR	Total	Fam.	"S" Per.	Fam.	"N" Per.	Fam.	Total Persons	Fam.
West Bank Frontier Villagers entitled to half rations													
Jerusalem Area	4782	20	72	2821	54	7749	1420	6	2	324	149	8079	1571
Hebron "	3589	7	80	2689	52	6417	998	40	9	184	107	6641	1114
Nablus "	6957	37	53	3954	117	11118	1757	58	12	598	188	11774	1957
Total	15328	64	205	9464	223	25284	4175	104	23	1106	444	26494	4642
Jerusalem Poor	2072	-	22	771	45	2910	471	10	3	448	108	3368	582
Gaza													
Gaza Poor	954	7	41	140	54	1196	224	13	2	119	33	1328	259

(See note on Page 2)

Table 3.0

CAMP POPULATION - SUMMARY
AS AT 30.9.67

Location	OFFICIAL CAMP POPULATION												Unofficial Camp Population	Total
	Families				Persons									
	R	S	N	Total	RR	RS	Bab.	CRS	RWR	S	N	Total	Persons	Persons
Gaza	31779	175	2036	33990	152371	5217	5383	26430	6249	809	6909	203368	3895	207263
Lebanon	13023	689	587	14299	59637	406	2134	3747	3570	3698	2580	75772	7347	83119
Syria	4260	83	550	4893	16173	279	718	4239	379	435	1075	23298	991	24289
East Bank	14653	41	482	15176	51844	282	791	33669	703	201	1271	88761	-	88761
West Bank	24430	198	1930	26558	83860	1452	2691	47285	1999	1078	4935	143300	-	143300
Total	88145	1186	5585	94916	363885	7636	11717	115370	12900	6221	16770	534499	12233	546732

Table 3.1

CAMP POPULATION - GAZA
AS AT 30.9.67

Location	OFFICIAL CAMP POPULATION												Unofficial Camp Population	Total
	Families				Persons									
	R	S	N	Total	RR	RS	Bab.	CRS	RWR	S	N	Total	Persons	Persons
Jabalia	6900	23	301	7224	32192	823	1050	5747	928	112	1016	41868	75	41943
Gaza Beach	5049	33	381	5463	24239	976	870	4071	991	151	1410	32708	1018	33726
Nuseirat	2999	21	196	3216	14583	502	340	2400	689	86	665	19265	839	20104
Bureij	2370	11	198	2579	10722	530	261	1793	544	45	653	14548	464	15012
Deir el Balah	1205	5	70	1280	5661	354	256	968	250	25	212	7726	110	7836
Maghazi	1513	9	108	1630	7064	279	252	1065	329	38	347	9374	618	9992
Khan Yunis	4514	18	362	4894	22466	756	885	3661	1084	62	1160	30074	-	30074
Rafah	7229	55	420	5704	35444	997	1469	6725	1434	290	1446	47805	771	48576
Total	31779	175	2036	33990	152371	5217	5383	26430	6249	809	6909	203368	3895	207263

Table 3.2

CAMP POPULATION - LEBANON

AS AT 30.9.67

Location	OFFICIAL CAMP POPULATION												Unofficial Camp Population	Total
	Families				Persons									
	R	S	N	Total	RR	RS	Bab.	CRS	RWR	S	N	Total	Persons	Persons
Central Area														
Mar Elias	61	16	21	98	148	25	3	9	34	97	90	406	27	433
Burj El Barajneh	974	59	34	1067	4503	37	135	251	372	345	141	5784	1491	7275
Dikwaneh	641	30	15	686	3225	6	95	190	211	147	48	3922	2903	6825
Dbayeh	423	71	24	518	1630	6	31	67	160	383	112	2389	33	2422
Shatila	451	34	19	504	2263	23	56	130	146	204	78	2900	1891	4791
Jisr El Basha	210	35	17	262	835	6	2	13	103	181	73	1213	11	1224
Nahr El Bared	1776	75	87	1938	7790	54	329	564	425	333	331	9826	40	9866
Beddawi	902	57	29	988	4134	37	140	254	271	304	144	5284	42	5326
Wavell	513	30	20	563	2320	22	108	170	84	165	87	2956	7	2963
Central Area Total	5951	407	266	6624	26848	216	899	1648	1806	2159	1104	34680	6445	41125
South Area														
Ein El Hilweh	2724	126	140	2990	13034	85	405	777	703	680	621	16305	258	16563
Nabatieh	521	14	4	539	2320	22	106	162	130	82	18	2840	46	2886
Mieh Mieh	306	19	20	345	1359	13	45	88	82	133	98	1818	30	1848
Bass	565	39	53	657	2732	7	82	140	199	198	249	3607	381	3988
Rashidieh	1676	49	62	1787	7789	58	339	486	392	254	312	9630	61	9691
Burj El Shemali	1280	35	42	1357	5555	5	258	446	258	192	178	6892	126	7018
South Area Total	7072	282	321	7675	32789	190	1235	2099	1764	1539	1476	41092	902	41994
Grand Total	13023	689	587	14299	59637	406	2134	3747	3570	3698	2580	75772	7347	83119

Table 3.3

CAMP POPULATION - SYRIA

AS AT 30.9.67

Location	OFFICIAL CAMP POPULATION												Unofficial Camp Population	Total
	Families				Persons									
	R	S	N	Total	RR	RS	Bab.	CRS	RWR	S	N	Total	Persons	Persons
Damascus														
Khan Eshch	1044	19	70	1133	3712	82	167	1016	56	111	100	5244	192	5436
Khan Danoun	434	3	6	443	1419	17	72	456	23	18	7	2012	19	2031
Damascus Total	1478	22	76	1576	5131	99	239	1472	79	129	107	7256	211	7467
South														
Dera'a	318	6	67	391	1213	15	45	321	39	40	113	1786	417	2203
South Total	318	6	67	391	1213	15	45	321	39	40	113	1786	417	2203
Homs, Hama														
Homs City	829	26	158	1013	3219	92	150	759	145	158	325	4843	100	4948
Hama	443	3	58	504	1752	19	80	451	29	18	102	2451	80	2531
Homs, Hama Total	1272	29	216	1517	4971	111	230	1210	174	176	427	7299	180	7479
North														
Neirab	1192	26	191	1409	4858	54	204	1236	87	90	428	6957	183	7140
North Total	1192	26	191	1409	4858	54	204	1236	87	90	428	6957	183	7140
Grand Total	4260	83	550	4893	16173	279	718	4239	379	435	1075	23298	991	24289

Table 3.4

CAMP POPULATION - EAST BANK

AS AT 30.9.67.

Location	OFFICIAL CAMP POPULATION												Unofficial Camp Population	Total
	Families				Persons									
	R	S	N	Total	RR	RS	Bab.	CRS	RWR	S	N	Total	Persons	Persons
Amman														
Jebal Husein	3334	6	77	3417	12093	51	208	8152	134	36	175	20849	NOT AVAILABLE	20849
Amman New Camp	4011	6	124	4141	13421	43	266	10634	168	27	215	24774		24774
Zerka	1604	2	105	1711	5952	39	92	3985	128	12	332	10540		10540
Amman Total	8949	14	306	9269	31466	133	566	22771	430	75	722	56163		56163
Irbed														
Irbed Camp	2153	7	42	2202	7284	34	136	4737	108	26	153	12478		12478
Irbed Total	2153	7	42	2202	7284	34	136	4737	108	26	153	12478		12478
Jordan Valley														
Karameh Camp	3551	20	134	3705	13094	115	89	6161	165	100	396	20120		20120
Jordan Valley Total	3551	20	134	3705	13094	115	89	6161	165	100	396	20120		20120
Grand Total	14653	41	482	15176	51844	282	791	33669	703	201	1271	88761		88761

(See Note on Page 2)

Table 3.5

CAMP POPULATION - WEST BANK

AS AT 30.9.67

Location		OFFICIAL CAMP POPULATION												Unofficial Camp Population	Total
		Families				Persons									
		R	S	N	Total	RR	RS	Bab.	CRS	RWR	S	N	Total	Persons	Persons
Jericho	Aqbat Jaby	5078	23	264	5365	16991	250	517	8791	211	126	842	27728		27728
	Ein Sultan	3392	19	146	3557	11085	115	583	6493	213	78	368	18935		18935
	Nuweimeh	1003	16	56	1075	3186	48	120	1638	74	80	203	5349		5349
Jericho Total		9473	58	466	9997	31262	413	1220	16922	498	284	1413	52012		52012
Jerusalem	Shufat	498	2	21	521	1780	65	62	1286	49	14	64	3320		3320
	Amari	657	6	78	741	2125	62	46	1346	74	38	221	3912		3912
	Kalardia	901	2	139	1042	2777	65	98	1814	117	12	215	5098		5098
	Deir Ammar	318	5	48	371	1120	50	27	534	40	22	113	1906		1906
	Jalazone	892	4	128	1024	2760	66	75	1609	90	24	274	4898		4898
Jerusalem Total		3266	19	414	3699	10562	308	308	6589	370	110	887	19134		19134
Hebron	Fawwar	872	7	57	936	2917	33	115	1596	108	24	142	4935		4935
	Arroub	1288	11	101	1400	5157	31	177	2484	124	57	237	8267		8267
	Deheshch	1186	9	133	1328	4521	29	137	2510	128	52	249	7626		7626
	Ayda	310	3	20	333	1038	7	53	732	28	21	48	1927		1927
	Beit Jibrin	200	2	22	224	768	12	39	391	23	16	41	1290		1290
Hebron Total		3856	32	333	4221	14401	112	521	7713	411	170	717	24045		24045
Nablus	Far'a	1117	4	139	1260	3904	109	133	2360	102	27	259	6894		6894
	Camp No.1	535	8	40	583	1779	46	55	1006	59	32	125	3102		3102
	Askar	1023	18	71	1112	3537	84	52	2101	95	125	210	6204		6204
	Balata	1772	21	118	1911	6070	178	149	3639	138	133	230	10537		10537
	Tulkarm	1423	14	124	1561	5427	59	80	2762	155	70	293	8866		8866
	Nur Shams	713	11	103	827	2422	56	74	1433	89	54	438	4566		4566
	Jenin	1252	13	122	1387	4496	87	99	2740	82	73	363	7940		7940
Nablus Total		7835	89	717	8641	27635	619	642	16061	720	514	1918	48109		48109
Grand Total		24430	198	1930	26558	83860	1452	2691	47285	1999	1078	4935	143300		143300

UNAVAILABLE

Table 4

NEW EMERGENCY TENTED CAMPS - EAST BANK

POPULATION AS AT 15.10.67

	Babies	Children 2-15 years	Rations	Persons	Families
KARAMEH					
Not Registered	77	644	1233	1257	196
Registered incomplete Reg. No.	48	453	998	1017	207
" complete Reg. No.	238	1948	4353	4651	824
Total	363	3045	6584	6925	1227
MAADI					
Not Registered	100	761	1603	1643	301
Registered incomplete Reg. No.	77	515	1109	1136	217
" complete Reg. No.	228	1639	3571	3903	663
Total	405	2915	6283	6682	1181
GHOR WAHADNEH					
Not Registered	115	927	1810	1840	322
Registered incomplete Reg. No.	47	300	662	676	142
" complete Reg. No.	147	1247	2689	2883	487
Total	309	2474	5161	5399	951
DAMIA					
Not Registered	22	192	368	376	64
Registered incomplete Reg. No.	154	997	2140	2186	433
" complete Reg. No.	454	3698	7680	8292	1425
Total	630	4887	10188	10854	1922
SHUNEH					
Not Registered	154	1098	2081	2139	393
Registered incomplete Reg. No.	134	861	1822	1866	351
" complete Reg. No.	247	2033	4464	4714	857
Total	535	3992	8367	8719	1601
GHOR NIMREIN					
Not Registered	?	?	?	?	?
Registered complete Reg. No.	139	1051	2014	2249	392
TOTAL					
Not Registered	468	3622	7095	7255	1276
Registered incomplete Reg. No.	460	3126	6731	6881	1350
" complete Reg. No.	1453	11616	24771	26692	4648
GRAND TOTAL	2381	18364	38597	40828	7274

Note: The refugees mentioned in this table are registered in the West Bank and their number is still included in Table 3.5.

GHOR NIMREIN: No complete figures were available of the Not Registered population and therefore not included in this Table.

Table 5

BASIC RATIONS UNITS DISTRIBUTED

JULY - SEPT. 1967

Location and Month	Rations Distributed to Rations Beneficiaries	Special Issues (a)	Total Rations Distributed
East Bank			
July	NO DATA	RECEIVED BY	R.S.D.
August			
September			
West Bank			
July			
August	NO DATA	RECEIVED BY	R.S.D.
September			
Gaza			
July	233188	6510½	239698½
August	233580½	6047	239627½
September	233160	5576	238736
Lebanon			
July	105114	9	105123
August	105060	15	105075
September	105082	6	105088
Syria			
July	96496	-	96496
August	99193	54	99247
September	99355	58	99413
Agency Total			
July			
August			
September			

(a) The special rations issued to outstanding cases, "M" Category employees and to "N" Category refugees in Gaza.

Table 6.1

QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATION OF TOTAL REGISTERED POPULATION MOVEMENTS DURING JULY-SEPT.67

INCREASES IN POPULATION AND/OR ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Changes	E/Bank		W/Bank		Gaza		Lebanon		Syria		Total	
	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P
INCREASES IN POPULATION												
Births)Below 1 year			-	227	-	2962	-	1151	-	1047	-	5387
Births)1 year and over			-	48	-	260	-	290	-	176	-	774
New Registration			-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13
Deletion by error			-	-	2	2	3	4	-	-	5	6
Total			-	275	15	3237	3	1445	-	1223	18	6180
INCREASE IN ENTITLEMENT												
Loss of Income			-	-	11	12	129	221	11	13	151	246
" " " with UNRWA			-	-	36	39	59	77	159	183	254	299
" " " Z & W Empl.			-	-	91	91	6	6	27	27	124	124
" " " Abroad			-	-	-	-	301	334	2	2	303	336
Temporary issue of rations (Trainees)			-	-	30	30	13	15	74	74	117	119
Returned from Absence			-	-	169	184	120	134	10	11	299	329
Issue of rations to Child.			22	22	28	28	303	303	2843	2843	3196	3196
Rans.released (Institution)			-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Miscellaneous			-	-	5	5	20	81	10	10	35	96
Total			22	a 22	370	389	952	1172	3136	3163	4480	4746

Table 6.2

QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATION OF TOTAL REGISTERED POPULATION MOVEMENTS DURING JULY-SEPT.67

DECREASES IN POPULATION AND/OR ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Changes	E/Bank		W/Bank		Gaza		Lebanon		Syria		Total	
	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P	RR	P
DECREASES IN POPULATION												
Deaths)Below 1 year			-	14	-	280	-	29	-	57	-	380
Deaths)1 year and over			23	38	101	223	134	181	108	147	366	589
False & Dupl. Registration				2	7	9	6	10		2	13	23
Non-Refugees			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total			23	54	108	512	140	220	109	207	380	993
DECREASE IN ENTITLEMENT												
Increase in Income			-	-	13	21	359	451	5	5	377	477
Employment with UNRWA			13	17	25	57	28	39	39	55	105	168
" Z & W Empl.			5	5	34	34	-	-	12	12	51	51
" Abroad			-	-	28	29	128	190	7	9	163	228
Temp.removing rans.(Trainees)					3	3	-	-	1	1	4	4
Perm. " " (Graduates)			-	-	1	1	41	41	1	3	43	45
Absence			5	11	461	591	315	341	16	19	797	962
Withdrawal of Rans.from CRS			-	-	1	1	-	-	16	16	17	17
Rans.suspended (institutions)			-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
Miscellaneous			-	-	3	3	166	197	24	26	193	226
Total			23	a 33	569	740	1040	1262	121	146	1753	2181

(a) Includes 3 entitled to half rations.

(See Note on Page 2)

Table 7

AGE AND SEX STATISTICS BY YEAR OF BIRTH

AND CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION

GAZA - AS AT 31.7.67

Year of Birth	Age	Number of Persons						Grand Total
		Males			Females			
		R & S	N	Total	R & S	N	Total	
1967	0 - 1	1240	6	1246	1177	12	1189	2435
66	1	5432	82	5514	5221	87	5308	10822
65	2	5642	128	5770	5166	107	5273	11043
64	3	5736	199	5935	5027	152	5179	11114
63	4	5761	208	5969	5010	193	5203	11172
62	5	5167	217	5384	4768	200	4968	10352
61	6	4193	189	4382	4010	178	4188	8570
60	7	4052	215	4267	3772	192	3964	8231
59	8	3834	207	4041	3551	162	3713	7754
58	9	3998	196	4194	3819	208	4027	8221
57	10	3281	159	3440	3076	151	3227	6667
56	11	3306	185	3491	3100	188	3288	6779
55	12	3123	168	3291	3006	173	3179	6470
54	13	3476	166	3642	3270	179	3449	7091
53	14	3520	195	3715	3321	173	3494	7209
52	15	3165	203	3368	3015	161	3176	6544
51	16	3718	241	3959	3462	189	3651	7610
50	17	4341	265	4606	4033	268	4301	8907
49	18	3924	254	4178	3606	232	3838	8016
48	19	4038	282	4320	3723	318	4041	8361
47	20	4341	279	4620	3646	370	4016	8636
46	21	3735	264	3999	2920	361	3281	7280
45	22	3976	281	4257	3042	364	3406	7663
44	23	3074	301	3375	2428	320	2748	6123
43	24	3730	351	4081	3261	313	3574	7655
42	25	2169	263	2432	2497	295	2792	5224
41	26	3200	332	3532	2817	246	3068	6600
40	27	1798	275	2073	2039	212	2251	4324
39	28	2783	376	3159	2049	227	2276	5435
38	29	1887	348	2235	1749	235	1984	4219
37	30	689	123	812	1008	125	1133	1945
36	31	2567	302	2869	2991	250	3241	6110
35	32	1534	207	1741	2346	181	2527	4268
34	33	622	135	757	1181	144	1325	2082
33	34	2001	293	2294	2761	250	3011	5305
32	35	1140	218	1358	1263	150	1413	2771
31	36	2310	289	2599	3616	191	3807	6406
30	37	1054	216	1270	1129	147	1276	2546
29	38	1066	144	1210	1110	109	1219	2429
28	39	750	143	893	725	83	803	1696
27	40	468	115	583	531	83	614	1197

Table 7 (Cont'd)

Year of Birth	Age	Number of Persons						Grand Total
		Males			Females			
		R & S	N	Total	R & S	N	Total	
1926	41	2516	198	2714	2496	158	3654	6368
25	42	892	154	1046	1009	97	1106	2152
24	43	522	99	621	420	63	483	1104
23	44	616	81	697	698	63	761	1458
22	45	245	59	304	239	34	273	577
21	46	2230	131	2361	3296	105	3401	5762
20	47	585	68	653	769	66	835	1488
19	48	274	42	316	252	27	279	595
18	49	212	35	247	187	27	214	461
17	50	130	24	154	132	25	157	311
16	51	2107	93	2200	2856	85	2941	5141
15	52	513	77	590	655	65	720	1310
14	53	192	11	203	138	15	153	356
13	54	271	35	306	332	26	358	664
12	55	116	24	140	146	17	163	303
11	56	1975	78	2053	3322	119	3441	5494
10	57	430	58	488	709	58	767	1255
09	58	151	23	174	109	11	120	294
08	59	116	14	130	101	18	119	249
07	60	85	4	89	58	5	63	152
06	61	1658	62	1720	1915	73	1988	3708
05	62	449	45	494	451	38	489	983
04	63	117	10	127	39	9	48	175
03	64	183	17	200	131	15	146	346
02	65	77	20	97	66	5	71	168
01	66	1653	55	1708	2322	79	2401	4109
1900	67	343	44	387	399	45	444	831
1899	68	98	8	106	35	5	40	146
98	69	83	8	91	48	5	53	144
97	70	52	6	58	27	1	28	86
1896-1860	71 & Over	3477	247	3724	4182	219	4401	8125
Total		148209	10850	159059	148781	9757	158538	317597

Table 8

AGE AND SEX STATISTICS BY YEAR OF BIRTH

AND CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION - SYRIA

AS AT 31.7.67

Year of Birth	Age	Number of Persons						Grand Total
		Males			Females			
		R & S	N	Total	R & S	N	Total	
1967	0 - 1	913	7	920	872	3	875	1795
66	1	2304	11	2315	2056	9	2065	4380
65	2	2523	14	2537	2325	25	2350	4887
64	3	2473	28	2501	2236	23	2259	4760
63	4	2460	38	2498	2323	36	2359	4857
62	5	2469	33	2502	2329	33	2362	4864
61	6	2222	49	2271	2094	27	2121	4392
60	7	2299	39	2338	2134	36	2170	4508
59	8	2073	39	2112	1905	37	1942	4054
58	9	2168	48	2216	2033	43	2076	4292
57	10	1858	57	1915	1762	53	1815	3730
56	11	1856	58	1914	1808	47	1855	3769
55	12	1988	76	2064	1793	60	1853	3917
54	13	1646	72	1718	1539	54	1593	3311
53	14	1526	81	1607	1461	79	1540	3147
52	15	1585	91	1676	1499	85	1584	3260
51	16	1510	110	1620	1236	89	1325	2945
50	17	1429	111	1540	1374	128	1502	3042
49	18	948	95	1043	901	123	1024	2067
48	19	1017	117	1134	872	167	1039	2173
47	20	1543	223	1766	1388	268	1656	3422
46	21	1460	179	1639	1233	291	1524	3163
45	22	1501	213	1714	1169	291	1460	3174
44	23	1323	235	1558	1051	281	1332	2890
43	24	1236	209	1445	930	305	1235	2680
42	25	1119	226	1345	849	275	1124	2469
41	26	1116	234	1350	871	295	1166	2516
40	27	853	185	1038	681	256	937	1975
39	28	1122	190	1312	929	336	1265	2577
38	29	813	191	1004	715	258	973	1977
37	30	1198	187	1385	991	303	1294	2679
36	31	943	194	1137	778	269	1047	2184
35	32	838	171	1009	768	279	1047	2056
34	33	801	160	961	656	211	867	1820
33	34	674	161	835	586	187	773	1608
32	35	587	161	748	519	175	694	1442
31	36	638	175	813	711	198	909	1722
30	37	440	149	589	413	123	536	1125
29	38	759	164	923	930	222	1152	2075
28	39	351	99	450	306	92	398	848
27	40	551	140	691	589	115	704	1395

Table 8 (Cont'd)

Year of Birth	Age	Number of Persons						Grand Total
		Males			Females			
		R & S	N	Total	R & S	N	Total	
1926	41	363	117	480	299	98	397	877
25	42	337	92	429	307	88	395	824
24	43	943	204	1147	1147	187	1334	2481
23	44	289	81	370	279	53	332	702
22	45	391	86	477	360	80	440	917
21	46	327	72	399	304	58	362	761
20	47	215	47	262	191	38	229	491
19	48	729	111	840	1041	117	1158	1998
18	49	191	39	230	157	23	180	410
17	50	239	52	291	250	35	285	576
16	51	143	45	188	133	22	155	343
15	52	149	33	182	135	25	160	342
14	53	940	96	1036	1066	102	1168	2204
13	54	199	45	244	167	27	194	438
12	55	220	34	254	223	29	252	506
11	56	185	29	214	183	33	216	430
10	57	157	33	190	172	23	195	385
09	58	666	62	728	981	79	1060	1788
08	59	144	19	163	127	23	150	313
07	60	176	27	203	148	21	169	372
06	61	97	17	114	82	10	92	206
05	62	117	12	129	107	24	131	260
04	63	662	51	713	809	75	884	1597
03	64	135	22	157	88	14	102	259
02	65	115	18	133	86	4	90	223
01	66	129	18	147	88	16	104	251
1900	67	136	21	157	130	26	156	313
1899	68	434	44	478	599	84	683	1161
98	69	81	15	96	84	12	96	192
97	70	100	10	110	82	9	91	201
1896-1860	71 and Over	1207	266	1473	1273	326	1599	3072
Total		67349	6838	74187	62713	7948	70661	144848

1827/248/67

20 DEC 1967

EN CLAIR

PRIORITY UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3999 19 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 5.55 p.m. 19 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 3999 OF 19 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV WASHINGTON UKMIS GENEVA AND SAVING TO ALGIERS JERUSALEM KUWAIT JEDDA AND RABAT.

MYTEL NO 3974: 1241

PLENARY MEETING UNRWA DEBATE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS MORNING CONSIDERED THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT (A/7004) ON THE UNRWA DEBATE.

2...ADEBO (NIGERIA) PROPOSED THAT THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION (A/SPC/L.157) SHOULD NOT BE VOTED ON, AS TIME TO CONSIDER IT IN THE COMMITTEE HAD BEEN SHORT, PRECLUDING A THOROUGH EXAMINATION. CONSULTATIONS HAD SHOWN THAT THE SPONSORS DID NOT WISH TO PRESS THE RESOLUTION TO A VOTE. THERE BEING NO OBJECTION, IT WAS SO DECIDED.

3...THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION, RENEWING THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF UNRWA'S MANDATE IN REGARD TO THE ''OLD'' REFUGEES, WAS ADOPTED BY 98(U.K.)-0-3(ISRAEL, MALAWI, BURMA). THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION, AUTHORISING DR MICHELMORE TO CARE FOR THOSE NEWLY DISPLACED BY THE JUNE WAR ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS, WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY, BY 105 VOTES.

4...CONGRESSMAN FOUNTAIN (U.S.A.) EXPRESSED HIS PLEASURE AFTER THE VOTE AT THE VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN-SPONSORED RESOLUTION. HE WAS GLAD THAT THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION HAD NOT BEEN PRESSED TO THE VOTE, AFFIRMING THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO COME TO A JUST AND PERMANENT SOLUTION, IN ACHIEVING WHICH THE TASK OF AMBASSADOR JARRING SHOULD NOT BE MADE HARDER. HE APPEALED AGAIN TO GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE, OR INCREASE, THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA.

F O PASS ROUTINE AMMAN 499, BEIRUT 241, CAIRO 256, TEL AVIV 645, UKMIS GENEVA 160, AND SAVING ALGIERS 27, JERUSALEM 66, KUWAIT 35, JEDDA 139 AND RABAT 42.

LORD CARADON.

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : Wigan

DRAFT SEEN BY : —

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1827/247/67

(1827/247/67) 20 December 1967

Palestine Refugees

You may be interested to see the attached record by the Minister of State of the conversation at a lunch given recently by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan at which Dr. Michelmore of UNRWA and Senator Javits were also present.

(S.L. Egerton)

DRAFT [illegible]

Mr. Egerton

DRAFT SEEN BY :

A.R. Moore, Esq., C.M.G.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

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(W) 1827/247/67

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(A) I should have recorded before that a week or so ago I had lunch at the invitation of Prince Sadruddin with him and Mr. Michelmore and Senator Javits. The purpose of the lunch was to discuss the problem of the Palestine Refugees and what might be done by private interests here in the United ~~Nations~~ STATES to raise large-scale funds for a new and ambitious scheme to solve the refugee problem once and for all.

2. Senator Javits said that he and a number of other leaders in the United States contemplated a scheme to cost a billion dollars. He thought that a quarter of that amount might be raised by contributions from various companies and industries and private subscribers in the United States. He thought that another quarter or more might be raised by contributions from the United States and other Governments, and the remainder might, he thought, be found on loan from the World Bank and other banking sources.

3. Our discussion was mainly directed not to the purposes and finances of such a scheme but to the question whether the time had come for him to initiate such a plan.

4. I need not record the full discussion but the upshot was that it was necessary to await at least the early discussions which Ambassador Jarring is going to undertake in the Middle East. With this conclusion Senator Javits agreed. He said that he was shortly visiting Israel and that later on he would keep in touch with Prince Sadruddin to consider, in the light of Ambassador Jarring's first recommendations, whether a plan of the kind which he had contemplated might be launched.

5. ~~I hardly think that we need report this now but we can keep this note on our records here.~~

[A copy of this note might go to London]

(Caradon)
18 December, 1967.

(B)

Sir Leslie Glass. 19/12
Mr. Hope 19/12
H. of C. 19/12
Mr. Egerton ← action pl. 19/12 Dft. 20/12

UNRWA

(W)1827/2444/67

Not delivered

20 DEC 1967

X SR 19/12

Explanation of Vote Supporting a Motion to Consider the "Custodian" Resolution as an "Important Question"

Mr. President,

I do not wish to take up the time of the Assembly at this stage of our proceedings.

2. However, I should like to explain my delegation's position on the motion that the five-power Resolution circulated as Document A/SPC/L.157 should be considered an "important question". We consider that this Resolution ~~can be regarded as~~ fall~~ing~~s within the category of "Palestine" Resolutions which ~~it has been~~ the practice of this Assembly ~~to~~ recognizes as subject to two-thirds majorities over the last nineteen years.

3. In particular, my delegation considers that the question of the Palestine refugees has since 1948 been treated as part of the whole complex of problems arising from the hostilities at that time. The Resolution before us today refers in its preamble to Resolution 394 (V) renewing the mandate of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. Resolution 394 (V) itself flowed from Resolution 194 (III) on the progress report of the U.N. mediator.

4. It therefore seems logical to my delegation, Sir, that major decisions on questions arising from the hostilities of 1948 and the subsequent crises in the area should be treated as decisions with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, that is to say under Article 18(2) of the Charter.

I thank you, Mr. President.

P.W.

AP 20/12

CONFIDENTIAL

(W.) 1827/242/67

20 DEC 1967

UNRWA debate
Tel Aviv telegram to Foreign Office No. 1374

The Americans started coming under pressure from Tel Aviv yesterday to have the "Custodian" resolution, which was adopted by the Special Political Committee on Saturday by a vote of 42-38-24, treated as an "important question" under Article 18 (2) of the Charter requiring a two-thirds majority vote when it comes to Plenary tomorrow.

2. At 3 p.m. yesterday the Americans despatched lobbying telegrams to 45 posts (excluding London) seeking their support for "important question" treatment of this item. The grounds they have cited are: (i) budgetary, ~~and~~ (ii) precedent, and (iii) principle. Though the Israelis imply that there are many precedents, the closest parallel occurred at the Sixteenth Session, on 20 December, 1961. At that Plenary meeting, operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of a resolution which had been passed by the Special Political Committee were rejected by votes of, respectively, 45-29-25, and 40-37-21. The official record of the meeting states that these paragraphs were not adopted "having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority". The President of the Assembly at the time was Slim, the Tunisian.

Flag E

Flag F

3. The operative paragraphs in question proposed a reconstitution of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, and that it should take measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine refugees. The Americans argue that a fortiori a proposal for the admission of a custodian would be an important question.

4. Ambassador Goldberg is seeing the President of the Assembly this morning to show him the above precedents and to urge him to move ahead to the vote tomorrow on the basis that the "Custodian" proposal will require a two-thirds majority. They are not very sanguine that he will accept this approach. On the other hand, they are sure that a clear majority of the membership will support them in their contention that this is an important question; more members, in fact, than will support them on the substantive matter of whether the "Custodian" resolution should be adopted or not.

5. I have warned Eastern Department that we shall be expected by the Americans to support them on a procedural motion. I have asked the Department to get the legal advisers to look into the precedents, and have given them the 1961 references quoted above. I should be very grateful for Mr. Darwin's views during the course of the afternoon. Meanwhile, I am keeping in close touch with the Americans, Canadians, Swedes, and also the Arab League official most concerned with the UNRWA debate. You may wish to check impressions with Ambassadors Finger, Beaulieu and Astrom (or Baron Lagenfelt).

Mr Youde
Sir L. Glass
c.c. Mr. Darwin
Mr. ~~Youde~~ Hope

O but taken by sensible words

(S. L. Egerton)
18 December, 1967.

CONFIDENTIAL

We shall have to send some recommendation to London on how we should vote on the question of whether or not the "custodian" proposal is an important question requiring a two-thirds majority.

2. It is impossible in the short time available to go into the whole long history of resolutions on the Arab/Israel question, but it does seem to me that there is a respectable argument for treating this issue as important.

3. An issue is important under the Charter (Article 18) if it is a recommendation "with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security". Budgetary questions are also important under the same Article. I would not myself have thought that the draft resolution (copy attached) could be classified as a budgetary question.

Flag G ---

4. There does however seem to me to be a good case for saying that the question of Palestine Arab refugees has always, for good reason, been treated as part of the whole complex of problems arising from the hostilities between the Arabs and the Israelis. The resolution 394(5) itself flowed from resolution 194(3) on the progress report of the United Nations mediator. It is therefore logical that major decisions on questions arising from the Arab/Israel hostilities should be treated as decisions in respect of maintenance of international peace and security.

5. Moreover, it seems to me that any decision to appoint a United Nations custodian to administer property lying within a member state of the United Nations in direct defiance of the attitude of that state must be treated as important, particularly when it calls on the government concerned to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in making the appointment effective.

6. Subject to Mr. Darwin's views, therefore, I have no doubt that we would be on good ground in voting in favour of a motion declaring that the appointment of a custodian is an important question under Article 18 of the Charter, and I think we should so recommend to the Foreign Office.

(E. Youde)
18 December, 1967.

Sir L. Glass — seen.
c.c. Mr. Darwin
Mr. Hope

Mr Darwin — next

I agree

Sir L. Glass

Minister of State

I agree with Mr. Youde's minute. I think that, on balance, this is an "important question". This is not because it rests on a "budgetary question". It seems to me, however, sufficiently closely related to the "maintenance of international peace and and security" to be regarded as an "important question". In addition to the relationship to the original fighting in 1948, which Mr. Youde invokes in paragraph 4 of his minute, it seems to me that you can argue, in addition this year, that, while Ambassador Jarring is engaged in a general effort as Special Representative to solve the problems of the Middle East, including that of the Arab refugees, a unilateral measure which will complicate one aspect of this task touches on the question of the maintenance of international peace and security. In addition, this conclusion seems to me supported by the precedent from 1961. It is true that the action there related to the Palestine Conciliation Commission which was charged originally with inter-state conciliation for the maintenance of peace and security, but by 1961 it is reasonably clear that his function in practice concerned mostly the refugees and their rights and interest, which is the matter here in issue.

2. It might be possible also to argue that the act of setting up a custodian which would purport to exercise functions relating to property situated within the territory of a member state was, in itself, an "important question". But this line of argument ultimately rests on Article 2(7) and also puts in issue the status of Israeli territory; I would not, therefore, be inclined to rest on this argument as our primary line of defence, and my own inclination would be not to use it at all.

H.G. Darwin

(H.G. DARWIN)
18 December, 1967.

2 Tels out.

x

18/x

1827/246/67

19 DEC 1967

CYPHER/CAT +A+. CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE TO UK MISSION NEW YORK

TELEGRAM NUMBER 7580 19 DECEMBER 1967.

R. 8.39 A.M. 19 DECEMBER

CONFIDENTIAL.

ADDRESSED TO UKMIS NEW YORK TELEGRAM NO.7580 OF 19 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO WASHINGTON UKMIS GENEVA AND TEL AVIV.

-1244 -1245

YOUR TELEGRAM NOS. 3985 AND 3986: UNWRA DEBATE -CUSTODIAN RESOLUTION.

WE HOPE THAT THE RESOLUTION WILL NOT BE PUT TO THE VOTE IN PLENARY. IF IT IS, WE AGREE THAT WE SHOULD SUPPORT A MOTION TO CONSIDER IT QUOTE IMPORTANT UNQUOTE ON THE GROUNDS CITED IN PARA 2 OF YOUR TELEGRAM NO.3986 (BUT NOT THOSE IN PARAS 4 AND 5). WE CONSIDER THAT THE RESOLUTION CAN BE REGARDED AS FALLING WITHIN THE CATEGORY OF QUOTE PALESTINE UNQUOTE RESOLUTIONS WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE OF THE ASSEMBLY TO SUBJECT TO TWO-THIRDS MAJORITIES. BUT WE ARE CONCERNED THAT THIS ACTION, IF IT HAS TO BE TAKEN, WILL HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF A PROCEDURAL MANOEUVRE. YOU MAY THEREFORE WISH TO CONSIDER EXPLAINING YOUR VOTE ON THE LINES INDICATED ABOVE. WE AGREE OTHERWISE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN PARA 5 OF YOUR TELEGRAM NO.3985.

SOSFA.

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IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELNO. 3986 18 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 8.01 18 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO. 3986 OF 18 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, WASHINGTON, UKMIS GENEVA AND TEL AVIV.

-1244

M.I.P.T.: UNRWA DEBATE.

THE PRIME GROUNDS FOR CONSIDERING THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION AS AN ''IMPORTANT QUESTION'' UNDER ARTICLE 18(2) OF THE CHARTER ARE NOT BUDGETARY.

2. FIRSTLY, THEY ARE RATHER THAT THE QUESTION IS SUFFICIENTLY CLOSELY RELATED TO THE ''MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY'' TO FALL UNDER ARTICLE 18(2). THE QUESTION OF THE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES HAS SINCE 1948 BEEN TREATED AS PART OF THE WHOLE COMPLEX OF PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE HOSTILITIES AT THAT TIME BETWEEN THE ARABS AND THE ISRAELIS. THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON 16 DECEMBER 1967 REFERRED IN ITS PREAMBLE TO RESOLUTION 394(V) RENEWING THE MANDATE OF THE PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION. RESOLUTION 394(V) ITSELF FLOWED FROM RESOLUTION 194 (III) ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE U.N. MEDIATOR.

3. IT IS THEREFORE LOGICAL THAT MAJOR DECISIONS ON QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE ARAB/ISRAEL HOSTILITIES SHOULD BE TREATED AS DECISIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

4. SECONDLY, IT SEEMS TENABLE THAT ANY DECISION TO APPOINT A U.N. CUSTODIAN TO ADMINISTER PROPERTY LYING WITHIN A MEMBER STATE OF THE U.N. IN DIRECT DEFIANCE OF THE KNOWN VIEWS OF THAT SOVEREIGN STATE MUST BE TREATED AS ''IMPORTANT'', PARTICULARLY WHEN IT CALLS ON THE GOVERMENT CONCERNED TO RENDER ALL FACILITIES AND ASSISTANCE TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL IN MAKING THE APPOINTMENT EFFECTIVE.

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : HE

DRAFT SEEN BY : SVE

5. THIRDLY, INADDITION TO THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE ORIGINAL FIGHTING IN 1948, IT IS ADDITIONALLY ARGUABLE THIS YEAR THAT, WHILE AMBASSADOR JARRING IS ENGAGED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN A GENERAL EFFORT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE MIDDLE EAST, INCLUDING THAT OF THE ARAB REFUGEES, A UNILATERAL MEASURE WHICH IS LIKELY TO COMLICATE ONE ASPECT OF THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

6. THESE CONCLUSIONS SEEM TO US TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PRECEDENT FROM 1961 (PARAGRAPGH 2 OF M.I.P.T.)

7. GRATEFUL FOR YOUR COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE, AND ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN PARA 5 OF M.I.P.T., BY 10.00 A.M. NEW YORK TIME TOMORROW (TUESDAY).

F.O. PASS PRIORITY TEL AVIV 644, ROUTINE AMMAN 498, BEIRUT 240, CAIRO 254 AND UKMIS GENEVA 159.

LORD CARADON

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19 DEC 1967

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IMMEDIATE UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3985 18 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 7.41 p.m. 18 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 3985 OF 18 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO WASHINGTON UKMIS GENEVA AND TEL AVIV.

TEL AVIV TELNO 1374:

UNRWA DEBATE.

LIKE OURSELVES, THE AMERICANS STARTED COMING UNDER PRESSURE FROM TEL AVIV ON 17 DECEMBER TO HAVE THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION TREATED AS AN ''IMPORTANT QUESTION'' UNDER ARTICLE 18 (2) OF THE CHARTER. THEY ACCORDINGLY DESPATCHED LOBBYING TELEGRAMS YESTERDAY EVENING TO FORTY FIVE POSTS SEEKING THEIR SUPPORT FOR ''IMPORTANT QUESTION'' TREATMENT OF THIS ITEM IN PLENARY TOMORROW.

2...THE GROUNDS THEY CITE FOR SUCH TREATMENT ARE:

(I) BUDGETARY:

(II) PAST TREATMENT OF SIMILAR ITEMS, PARTICULARLY IN 1961, AND

(III) PRINCIPLE.

OF THESE, THEY MAINTAIN THAT THE CASE FROM PRECEDENTS IN THE FIFTEENTH (RESUMED) SESSION AND IN THE SIXTEENTH SESION ARE THE STRONGEST. AT THE SIXTEENTH SESSION (1086TH PLENARY MEETING) TWO OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS OF A SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO RECONSTITUTE THE PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION AND TO GIVE IT SOME CUSTODIAL DUTIES WERE REJECTED, SINCE THEY FAILED TO OBTAIN THE REQUIRED TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY. THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY AT THE TIME WAS THE TUNISIAN, SLIM. THE AMERICANS ARGUE THAT A FORTIORI THE PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTING A UN CUSTODIAN FOR ARAB ASSETS IN ISRAEL MUST BE AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

3...AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG PUT THESE CONSIDERATIONS, WITH THE PRECEDENTS, TO PRESIDENT MANESCU THIS MORNING AND URGED HIM TO MOVE AHEAD TO THE VOTE TOMORROW ON THE SAME BASIS AS PRESIDENT SLIM I.E. THAT THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION REQUIRED A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : HE CONFIDENTIAL / MANESCU

DRAFT SEEN BY : SUE HJC LG.

MANESCU SAID THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO CONSULT WITH THE SECRETARIAT'S LEGAL ADVISERS (STAVROPOULOS AND NARASIMHAN ARE MUCH INVOLVED) AND ALSO WITH THE ARABS. MEANWHILE, THE AMERICANS CLEARLY EXPECT US TO SUPPORT THEM ON THE ''IMPORTANT QUESTION'' APPROACH. THE GROUNDS ON WHICH I SUGGEST WE MIGHT DO THIS ARE SET OUT IN MY I F T.

4...DURING THE COURSE OF THE DAY THE ARAB GROUP HERE BECAME INCREASINGLY CONCERNED THAT SATURDAY'S VOTE FOR THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION MIGHT SLIP, AND THAT THEY MIGHT END UP WITH AN UNEDIFYING PROCEDURAL DOG FIGHT ON THEIR HANDS INTO THE BARGAIN. THEY ARE NOW THINKING IN TERMS OF A MOTION PROPOSED BY A NON-ALIGNED MEMBER, POSSIBLY A SPONSOR OF THE RESOLUTION, SUGGESTING THAT THE RESOLUTION SHOULD NOT BE PUT TO THE VOTE. THEY ARE STILL DEBATING A FURTHER SUGGESTION (BY THE PALESTINIAN DELEGATIONS) THAT THE RESOLUTION SHOULD BE PUT ON THE AGENDA, IN SOME WAY, OF THE TWENTY-THIRD OR A RESUMED SESSION. THEY ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE PROCEDURAL DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED BUT PACHACHI HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO THRASH THESE OUT WITH STAVROPOULOS. WHAT THEY WILL NOT CONSIDER AT PRESENT, THOUGH THEY MAY COME TO IT, IS A SIMPLE MOTION TO WITHDRAW THE RESOLUTION.

5...I SET OUT BELOW THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH MAY FACE US TOMORROW, WITH MY RECOMMENDATION IN EACH CASE:

(A) ON A MOTION TO DEFER A VOTE TO THE TWENTY-THIRD OR A RESUMED SESSION, WE SHOULD NOT OBJECT PUBLICLY, BUT SHOULD PRIVATELY WORK AGAINST IT:

(B) ON A MOTION FOR STRAIGHT DEFERMENT OF VOTE, WE WOULD NOT OBJECT:

(C) ON A MOTION THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE TREATED AS ''AN IMPORTANT QUESTION'' WE NEED NOT SPEAK BUT WE SHOULD VOTE FOR (SEE MY I F T):

(D) ON A MOTION THAT THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION REQUIRES A SIMPLE MAJORITY, WE SHOULD VOTE AGAINST:

(E) ON THE RESOLUTION ITSELF, WE SHOULD OF COURSE REPEAT OUR VOTE AGAINST.

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19/12

X

See thank you
HE
19/12

The "Custodian" resolution

McEgerton 19/12

The short answer to HE's query below is that there is no trace of any public statement by us to the effect that we consider this subject shd. be treated as an "important question."

2. What we may have said privately to the Israelis; and whether in fact we worked to spread the idea that it should be treated as an "important question", we cannot tell, as our records only go back 3 years. There is no recent evidence.

Ministry State

HE 19/12

McEgerton 8/12

1827/247/67

CYPHER CAT A

CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE TEL AVIV
TELEGRAM NO 1374
/IMMEDIATE/

TO FOREIGN OFFICE
18 DEC 67
R. 9.17 A.M. 18 DECEMBER

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDSD TO F O TEL NO 1374 OF 18 DECEMBER REPTD FOR INFMN TO UKMIS NEW YORK NO. 32 AND UKMIS GENEVA.

UKMIS NEW YORK TEL NO. 3747: UNRWA DEBATE,

SAVIR OF FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS TELEPHONED MY COUNSELLOR TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT U.K. DELEGATION WILL, AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS, SUPPORT EFFORTS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO HAVE COSTODIAN RESOLUTION TREATED AS QUOTE IMPORTANT QUESTION UNQUOTE REQUIRING TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY VOTE.

F O PASS UK MIS NEW YORK 32
/REPEATED BY FOREIGN OFFICE TO U.K.MISSION NEW YORK NO. 7558/
HADDOW

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Have we previously maintained that this is an important question?

HG 18/12

Minute 18/12

CONFIDENTIAL

— 1827/243/67

(1827/243/67) 19 December 1967

—/241

UNRWA Debate

Would you please refer to paragraphs 18 of our telegram No. 3974 of 17 December.

--- 2. I enclose for the record the full text of Peter Hope's explanation of our vote, after the vote, on the "Custodian" resolution.

(S.L. Egerton)

J. Moberly Esq.,
Eastern Department
Foreign Office

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : Mr. Egerton

DRAFT SEEN BY : —

CONFIDENTIAL

(W) 1827/243/67

As delivered 16/XII

X 18/12

UNRWA

Statement after the vote on the draft "Custodian" Resolution (A/SPC/L.157) by Mr. C.P. Hope C.M.G., T.D.

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation voted against the draft Resolution circulated as A/SPC/L.157 because we believe that U.N. endorsement of its proposals now would ~~immensely~~ complicate, and possibly seriously prejudice, the important and delicate task upon which Ambassador Jarring is just embarking as a consequence of the Security Council's Resolution No. 242 of 22 November.

I am assured that the studies they have compiled could be made available to the parties as a first step

2. I believe all Members of this Committee are aware that the Palestine Conciliation Commission has already done valuable work in identifying and tentatively valuing Arab properties and possessions in Palestine. ~~A Custodian, if appointed, might merely find himself pointlessly duplicating much careful and laborious work.~~

3. Furthermore Sir, the proposal to appoint a Custodian has aroused great controversy in the past. We believe that, while Ambassador Jarring is in the area, every measure or recommendation that might revive

/acrimony

acrimony and dissension should be most carefully avoided. This calls for restraint by both sides, often, I realise, in difficult and frustrating circumstances.

4. We believe, Sir, that Ambassador Jarring should be left to ~~get on with~~ concentrate on his vitally important task unhindered. It is for this reason that we felt bound to cast our vote against the draft "Custodian" resolution. in Doc A/SPC/L.157.

(W) 1827/243/67

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/should

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1827/242/67

CYPHER CAT A

CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE TEL AVIV
TELEGRAM NO 1374
/IMMEDIATE/

TO FOREIGN OFFICE
18 DEC 67
R. 9.17 A.M. 18 DECEMBER

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDSD TO F O TEL NO 1374 OF 18 DECEMBER REPTD FOR INFMN TO UKMIS NEW YORK NO. 32 AND UKMIS GENEVA.

3747? -/238

UKMIS NEW YORK TEL NO. 3747: UNRWA DEBATE.

SAVIR OF FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS TELEPHONED MY COUNSELLOR TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT U.K. DELEGATION WILL, AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS, SUPPORT EFFORTS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO HAVE COSTODIAN RESOLUTION TREATED AS QUOTE IMPORTANT QUESTION UNQUOTE REQUIRING TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY VOTE.

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18 DEC 1967

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ROUTINE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 3974 17 DECEMBER

UNCLASSIFIED D. 4.44 p.m. 17 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3974 OF17 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO KUWAIT, JEDDA, ALGIERS, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3947. -1236

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE - UNRWA DEBATE.

SPEAKING IN EXPLANATION OF VOTE THIS MORNING, COMAY (BRAZIL) SAID THAT THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION WAS MORE MISCHIEVOUS THAN EVER THIS YEAR. IT WAS LIABLE TO PREJUDICE THE AMBASSADOR JARRING'S MISSION, WHICH WOULD INVESTIGATE PROPERTY CLAIMS AS AN INDIVISIBLE PART OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAD NO RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF ANY SOVEREIGN STATE, AND ISRAEL'S STATUS IN THIS RESPECT WAS EXACTLY THE SAME AS THAT OF ANY OTHER MEMBER STATE. THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION WAS PURELY POLITICAL, WITH SENTIMENTAL BACKING. WHAT ABOUT THE CONFISCATED PROPERTY OF JEWS IN ARAB STATES? THERE WAS NO NET INCOME FROM ARAB PROPERTIES IN ISRAEL, AND IF THERE HAD BEEN IT WOULD NOT BE RIGHT TO GIVE IT TO A U.N. BODY. ISRAEL TOTALLY REJECTED THIS RESOLUTION, WHICH HAD NO CHANCE OF BEING IMPLEMENTED.

2. KAMARA (MAURITANIA) WELCOMED THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION, AND SAID THAT HE WOULD ''NOT OPPOSE'' THE OTHER TWO. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS NOT PRIMARILY HUMANITARIAN.

3. LOPEZ (PHILIPPINES) SAID HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION, DESPITE TOE LEGAL OBJECTIONS AND PREDICTIONS OF DIRE CONSEQUENCES IF IT WAS ADOPTED. IT WAS TIME TO MOVE FROM CHARITY TO JUSTICE FOR THE REFUGEES.

4. FINGER (USA) SAID THAT HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' AND, OF COURSE, THE U.S. RESOLUTIONS. THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION WOULD HINDER RATHER THAN HELP BOTH UNRWA AND THE

/SPECIAL

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SLE

DRAFT ~~SEN~~ BY : Wigan

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAD NO RIGHT TO SET UP A PROPERTY COMMISSION IN A SOVEREIGN STATE AGAINST ITS WILL. ANY INCOME FROM ARAB PROPERTIES IN ISRAEL SHOULD BE TREATED AS PART OF THE GENERAL QUESTION OF COMPENSATION, ON WHICH THE PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION HAD DONE MUCH VALUABLE WORK.

5. JOHNSON (LIBERIA) REAFFIRMED THAT DIALOGUE WAS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE ARAB COUNTRIES COULD NOT WALK INTO ISRAEL AFTER 19 YEARS OF STATEHOOD. THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION WAS A TROUBLEMAKER. NO OTHER NATION WOULD ALLOW THE U.N. TO IMPOSE ON ITS SOVEREIGNTY SO WHY SHOULD ISRAEL?

6. DAOUDY (SYRIA) SPOKE OF THE PARADOX OF UNRWA'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES, WHILE THE INCOME FROM OCCUPIED ARAB PROPERTIES YIELDED FIVE TIMES UNRWA'S ANNUAL BUDGET. HE DISCOURSED AT LENGTH ON THE INIQUITIES OF THE ISRAELI ''ABANDONED AREAS'' ACT.

7. FAIZ EL-SAYEGH (KUWAIT) REPLYING TO LIBERIA, SAID THE ''CUSTODIAN''RESOLUTION DID NOT IMPOSE ON ISRAEL ANYTHING SHE HAD NOT ACCEPTED AS A PREREQUISITE OF STATEHOOD. STATES ONLY HAD THE RIGHT TO TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY ON THEIR OWN LAND. ISRAEL WAS IN AN UNIQUE POSITION AND THIS RESOLUTION COULD NOT BE USED AS A PRECEDENT AGAINST OTHER U.N. MEMBERS. THE U.K. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION DID NOT IMPLY A REJECTION OF OTHER U.N. DECISIONS.

8. AFTER A PROCEDURAL WRANGLE, NABHLEH (PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION) WAS PERMITTED TO SPEAK BEFORE THE VOTE. HE SAID THAT THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION WAS A REAFFIRMATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 237 AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2252. HE THANKED THE CO-SPONSORS OF THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION AND APPEALED TO DELEGATES TO VOTE ON IT ACCORDING TO THEIR CONSCIENCES RATHER THAN THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

9. MRS GAVRILOVA (BULGARIA) SAID THAT DESPITE HER PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION AT THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION, SHE WOULD VOTE FOR IT, AS IT WAS ACCEPTABLE TO THE ARABS.

10. MUNYANSHONGORE (RWANDA) EXPRESSED STRONG RESERVATIONS ON THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION, BOTH AS GIVING RISE TO DUPLICATION IN

/THE TASKS

THE TASKS OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE CUSTODIAN, AND AS A PRECEDENT TO BE USED AGAINST OTHER STATES WITH A REFUGEE PROBLEM. HE WOULD SUPPORT THE TWO OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

11. MRS. BARRIOS (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) FOUND THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION UNACCEPTABLE. IT WAS CONTROVERSIAL, AND MIGHT WELL BE USED AS A PRECEDENT. SHE WOULD SUPPORT THE OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

12. NGUZA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO) WOULD VOTE FOR THE ''PROCEDURAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION, BUT WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE OTHER VOTING.

13. THE COMMITTEE THEN VOTED. (RESULTS IN MYTEL NO. 3951). -1239

14. MCGOUGH (ARGENTINA) SAID IN EXPLANATION OF VOTE THAT HIS DELEGATION HAD VOTED AGAINST THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION AS IT COULD GIVE RISE TO DUPLICATION BETWEEN THE TASKS OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE CUSTODIAN.

15. BOUQUIN (FRANCE) SAID THAT THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION PREJUDICED THE CHANCES OF THE SETTLEMENT ENVISAGED IN THE U.K. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION.

16. KUTAKOV (USSR) AND SIDOR (POLAND) RESTATED THEIR POSITIONS.

17. K'LU (TOGO) HAD VOTED AGAINST THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION AS IT PREJUDICED THE 22 NOVEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION. HE WOULD HAVE HAD A DIFFERENT ATTITUDE IF A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE HAD NOT BEEN APPOINTED.

18. HOPE (UK) STRESSED THE RISK OF PREJUDICING THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE'S TASK (FULL TEXT BY BAG).

19. MICHELMORE (UNRWA COMMISSIONER-GENERAL) THANKED THE COMMITTEE FOR THEIR TRIBUTES AND FOR THE ANSWERS THEY HAD GIVEN TO THE QUESTIONS POSED IN HIS REPORT.

FO PASS AMMAN NO. 496, BEIRUT NO. 238, CAIRO NO. 252, TEL AVIV 642 AND SAVING TO KUWAIT NO. 34, JEDDA NO. 138, ALGIERS NO. 26, RABAT NO. 41, JERUSALEM NO. 65, AND UKMIS GENEVA NO. 218.

LORD CARADON

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We need not lobby. But I think we must vote against — and if they vote the proposition that it is an important question

Minute of 17/12 1527/240/67

Need we work against the Custodian resolution? I doubt it. HC

We will minute privately to you on the Sir Leslie Glass 17/12

17/12 Hope

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER: CAT 'A'

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 3952 16 DECEMBER 16/12

CONFIDENTIAL D. 7.39 p.m. 16 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3952 OF 16 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, WASHINGTON, AND TEL AVIV AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, ALGIERS, JEDDA, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM, UKMIS GENEVA, BENGHAZI AND BAHRAIN RESIDENCY.

N.I.P.T. -/239

UNRWA DEBATE - VOTING RESULTS.

THE RESULTS OF THE VOTE ON THE UNITED STATES DRAFT RESOLUTION AND ON THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' DRAFT RESOLUTION WERE PREDICTABLE.

Seen HG 18/12

2. THE ADOPTION OF THE ''CUSTODIAN'' DRAFT (MY TELEGRAM NO. 3912) BY THE NARROW MAJORITY OF FOUR VOTES INDICATED THAT THE ARABS HAD WORKED EXTREMELY HARD IN THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS SINCE TABLING. THE CRUCIAL ''SWITCHED'' VOTES FROM LAST YEAR WERE BURUNDI, CEYLON, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), GHANA, MALDIVE ISLANDS, PHILIPPINES AND, IN LATIN AMERICA, CHILE AND PARAGUAY. SOUTHERN YEMEN WAS A BONUS. -/235

3. THE PRESENT AMERICAN THINKING IS THAT GIVEN THE CLOSENESS OF THE VOTE, THEY WILL GO TO CAPITALS OVER THE WEEKEND TO PICK UP SOME MORE ''NO'' VOTES FROM AMONGST THE ABSTAINERS OR NON-PARTICIPANTS, WHO TOTALLED 43. THEY INTEND TO LOBBY IN PARTICULAR IN CHILE, PARAGUAY, PERU, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, PANAMA, AS WELL AS GABON, MALTA AND THE PHILIPPINES. THEY ARE CONFIDENT THAT, AS HAPPENED IN 1961, THEY CAN GET THE VOTE REVERSED IN PLENARY ON 18 OR 19 DECEMBER. THE ISRAELIS SAY THAT THEY WILL CONCENTRATE ON THE LATINS AND ON GHANA, WHO ABSTAINED LAST YEAR AND WHOSE VOTE IN FAVOUR THIS YEAR THEY FIND DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND.

4. THE ARABS HERE ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE RESULT, WHICH THEY SEE AS AN APPROPRIATE ENDING TO AN OTHERWISE LOW-KEY DEBATE, AND A

/NOTABLE

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTABLE DEFEAT FOR THE AMERICANS AND ISRAEL. THEY SEEM IMPERVIOUS TO THE RISKS OF PREJUDICING THE JARRING MISSION, BUT THIS MAY BE BECAUSE THEY REALISE THAT THE RESOLUTION AS IT STANDS HAS NO CERTAINTY OF ADOPTION IN PLENARY. THE ARAB GROUP IS GIVING THOUGHT TO WAYS AND MEANS OF WITHDRAWING THE RESOLUTION, OR NOT PRESSING IT TO A VOTE IN PLENARY, BUT IT IS NOT CLEAR HOW THEY WILL DO THIS NOW THAT IT HAS THE STAMP ON IT OF A MAIN COMMITTEE.

5. WE PROPOSE TO LOBBY THE GHANAIANS HERE, AS WELL AS OTHER COMMONWEALTH AFRICAN NON-PARTICIPANTS OR ABSTAINERS (KENYA, UGANDA, BOTSWANA). WE DO NOT THINK, GIVEN AMERICAN AND ISRAELI INTENTIONS AS SET OUT ABOVE, THAT THERE IS ANY NEED FOR US TO GO TO CAPITALS, AT LEAST AT THIS STAGE.

FO PASS AMMAN NO. 495, BEIRUT NO. 237, CAIRO NO. 251, AND TEL AVIV NO. 641, AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM NO. 51, ALGIERS NO. 25, JEDDA NO. 137, KUWAIT NO. 33, RABAT NO. 39, JERUSALEM NO. 64, UKMIS GENEVA NO. 217, BENGHAZI NO. 3 AND BAHRAIN RESIDENCY NO. 19.

LORD CARADON

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18 DEC 1967

EN CLAIR

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3951 16 DECEMBER, 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 7.29 p.m. 16 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3951 OF 16 DECEMBER, RPT TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, WASHINGTON, TEL AVIV AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, ALGIERS, JEDDA, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM, UK MISSION GENEVA, BENGHAZI AND BAHRAIN (RES).

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3947 (NOT TO ALL): SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE. 1238

VOTING ON THE THREE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TOOK PLACE THIS AFTERNOON. THE RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS: 1225

(A) THE UNITED STATES DRAFT RESOLUTION (MY TELEGRAM NO. 3882) RENEWING THE MANDATE OF UNRWA WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY 99 VOTES (INCLUDING THE U.K.) TO NONE, WITH TWO ABSTENTIONS (ISRAEL AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO):

(B) THE DRAFT ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION (MY TELEGRAM NO. 3883) 1226 SPONSORED BY SWEDEN AND OTHERS AND AUTHORISING THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF UNRWA TO CARE FOR THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS, WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY 102 VOTES (INCLUDING THE U.K.) TO NONE, WITH ONE ABSTENTION (CHAD):

(C) THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY SOMALIA, PAKISTAN AND OTHERS (MY TELEGRAM NO. 3~~1~~92) 91 1235 REQUESTING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO APPOINT A ''CUSTODIAN'' TO PROTECT AND ADMINISTER ARAB ASSETS IN ISRAEL WAS ADOPTED BY 42 VOTES TO 38 (INCLUDING THE U.K.), WITH 24 ABSTENTIONS.

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL VOTE ON THESE RESOLUTIONS IN PLENARY EARLY NEXT WEEK (PROBABLY ON 19 DECEMBER).

FOREIGN OFFICE PASS TO AMMAN 494, BEIRUT 236, CAIRO 250, TEL AVIV 640 AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM 50, ALGIERS 24, JEDDA 136, KUWAIT 32, RABAT 38, JERUSALEM 63, UKMISSION GENEVA 216, BENGHAZI 2 AND BAHRAIN (RES) 18.

LORD CARADON

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DRAFT INITIALLED BY : CPH

DRAFT SEEN BY : SLE MDC

1827/238/67

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18 DEC 1967

EN CLAIR

ROUTINE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 3947 16 DECEMBER

UNCLASSIFIED D. 5.28 p.m. 16 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3947 OF 16 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, ALGIERS, JEDDA, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM, AND UKMIS GENEVA.

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SLE

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3919/237

DRAFT SEEN BY : —

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE - UNRWA DEBATE.

THE GENERAL DEBATE WAS CONCLUDED AT THE NIGHT MEETING ON 15 DECEMBER. AMERISINGHE (CEYLON) SAID THAT THE U.N. WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PALESTINE REFUGEES BECAUSE IT HAD ORIGINALLY CREATED THEIR SITUATION. THOSE COUNTRIES WHO HAD VOTED FOR ISRAEL'S CREATION SHOULD SUPPORT AND PAY FOR UNRWA. THE LONGER THE REFUGEES HAD TO WAIT FOR RESTITUTION, THE LONGER THE U.N. WOULD HAVE TO SUPPORT THEM. HIS DELEGATION WOULD VOTE FOR ALL THREE RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. HE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

2. BAROODY (SAUDI ARABIA) SAID THAT HE WOULD ''NEVER BE A PARTY TO ANY OVERT OR COVERT POLITICAL ARRANGEMENT WHICH DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL APPROVAL AND CONSENT OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF PALESTINE''. HE APPEALED TO THE CONSCIENCES OF MEMBERS, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE ISRAELI DELEGATION. IT WAS NOT IN ISRAEL'S INTEREST TO HAVE A ''VOLCANO'' IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HE QUOTED THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO PROVE THAT ISRAEL HAD NO RIGHT TO TAKE THE PALESTINIAN'S PROPERTY, NO MATTER FOR WHAT REASON THEY HAD LEFT THEIR HOMES. HE PROPOSED REFERENDA AMONGST WORLD JEWRY, THE PALESTINE REFUGEES, AND ISRAELI JEWS AS ''AVENUES'' TO A JUST SOLUTION.

3. MESTIRI (TUNISIA) SAID THAT UNRWA HAD BEEN SET UP AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE, NOT DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A PERMANENT SOLUTION. SINCE THE WAR, THIS ''MARVELLOUS EXPEDIENT'' WAS NO LONGER ADEQUATE. IF THE U.N. VOTED MORE MONEY FOR THE ''NEW REFUGEES'', IT WOULD PROVE

/THAT

THAT IT DID NOT EXPECT ANY FURTHER RESULTS. THE REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL HAD DISPROVED CLAIMS THAT THE REFUGEES WERE LIVING IN IDLENESS AND THAT THE ARABS WERE USING THEM FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES. THE ARABS' AGREEMENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION SHOWED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO COME TO A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT. TUNISIA WOULD VOTE FOR ALL THREE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, THOUGH THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION WAS BY FAR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND LOGICAL.

4. LUMUMBUZYA (TANZANIA) SAID THAT HE HOPED TO SEE THE NOVEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION TRANSLATED INTO ACTION. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM LED TO A CONTINUANCE OF WAR AND NOT VICE VERSA. HE DEMANDED REPATRIATION AND FULL RIGHTS FOR THE REFUGEES. HIS DELEGATION HAD CO-SPONSORED THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION AND WOULD VOTE FOR THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION AS LONG AS THIS DID NOT IMPAIR THE REFUGEES RIGHTS TO RETURN.

FO PASS AMMAN NO. 493, BEIRUT NO. 235, CAIRO NO. 249, TEL AVIV NO. 639, AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM NO. 49, ALGIERS NO. 23, JEDDA NO. 135, KUWAIT NO. 31, RABAT NO. 37, JERUSALEM NO. 62 AND UKMIS GENEVA NO. 215.

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16 DEC 1967

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SLE

MR CLAIR DRAFT ~~MAN~~ BY : Nigan

PRIORITY UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3919 15 DECEMBER, 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 9.55 p.m. 15 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3919 OF 15 DECEMBER, RPT TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, ALGIERS, JEDDA, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UK MISSION GENEVA.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3911: SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

AT THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING GHAFFARI (IRAN) EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO UNRWA AND PLEDGED IRAN'S FULL CO-OPERATION. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS NOT JUST A MATTER OF RELIEF. PROUD PEOPLES WERE NEVER CONTENT TO LIVE ON CHARITY. THE U.N. MUST WORK TOWARDS A SQUARE DEAL FOR ONE AND A HALF MILLION PEOPLE. CREATIVE THOUGHT WAS NEEDED, NOT POWER POLITICS.

2. DHAR (INDIA) SAID THAT THE U.N'S. RECOGNITION OF ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ARABS OF PALESTINE, AND THAT THEY HAD THE RIGHT TO CHOSE BETWEEN REPATRIATION AND COMPENSATION HAD BEEN ENDORSED IN 1948. HE REGRETTED THE LACK OF PROGRESS OF THE PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION. DESPITE RESOLUTION 2252 (ES-V) ONLY 14,000 OF THE 300,000 NEW REFUGEES HAD BEEN ALLOWED BACK TO THE WEST BANK. THE JUNE 5 CONFLICT AND ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF ARAB TERRITORIES HAD VASTLY COMPLICATED THE ARAB-ISRAEL PROBLEM, TO WHICH THE REFUGEE QUESTION WAS CENTRAL. THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL'S REPORT REVEALED A DEEPENING FINANCIAL CRISIS. DHAR CALLED FOR CONCERTED ACTION TO COPE WITH THE DISTRESS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE. HE WOULD VOTE FOR BOTH DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

3. ABDULLAH (SUDAN) SAID THAT THE ISRAELI DELEGATES SHOULD BE ON TRIAL, NOT SITTING AS MEMBERS OF THE U.N. THERE WOULD BE NO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST UNTIL THE FULL RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN ARABS AS PART OF THE ARAB WORLD HAD BEEN RESTORED. THE ARABS WERE THE ONLY PEOPLE NEVER TO HAVE PERSECUTED THE JEWS.

/4. KAMIL

4. KAMIL (INDONESIA) HOPED THAT THERE WOULD BE ENOUGH FUNDS TO ENABLE UNRWA TO CARRY ON AT LEAST AT ITS FORMER LEVEL. MANY HAD LEFT ISRAELI OCCUPIED TERRITORIES ''OF THEIR OWN WILL'' REMEMBERING PREVIOUS MASSACRES OF THEIR PEOPLE. ''TERRORISM'' WAS THE INEVITABLE RESULT OF ILLEGAL OCCUPATION. RESOLUTION 194 (III) HAD BEEN ENDORSED ANNUALLY, BUT THIS MUST NOT BECOME MERE ROUTINE: ITS ARTICLE 11 MUST BE MADE MEANINGFUL. FOR THIS REASON INDONESIA HAD CO-SPONSORED THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION AS AN INTERIM INSTRUMENT. THE REFUGEES LIVED ON CHARITY AND IN THE HOPE OF EVENTUAL RETURN. THE U.N. MUST NOT DIMINISH THIS HOPE, TO WHICH THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ADDED, HOWEVER FAINTLY.

5. LUMBI (ZAMBIA) THANKED THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL AND HIS STAFF. ZAMBIA HAD NOT HESITATED TO CONDEMN ISRAEL FOR ITS AGGRESSION 7 MONTHS AGO, AS SHE HAD LOST THE SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF U.N. MEMBERS.

6. EL KONY (UAR) POINTED OUT THAT THIS WAS THE SECOND FORCED MOVE FOR THE WEST BANK REFUGEES. HE SPOKE OF THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO CLOSED THEIR EYES TO ISRAEL'S VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER AND THE UNASHAMED AVOWAL OF THE AIM OF ''A GREATER ISRAEL''. HE DEPICTED ISRAELI PERSECUTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION SINCE THE WAR. THE U.N. MUST ENSURE THAT ITS RESOLUTIONS WERE FIRMLY AND JUSTLY IMPELEMENTED. UNRWA'S FINANCIAL SITUATION WAS PRECARIOUS AND A SOLUTION COULD ONLY COME FROM MAKING USE OF THE USURPED INCOME FROM ARAB PROPERTIES. COMAY AND THE OTHER ISRAELIS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POVERTY OF THE ''OLD'' REFUGEES, NOT THE ARAB HOSTS. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS AT THE HEART OF THE SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

7. CERNIK (CZECHOSLOVAKIA), ROMANIUK (UKRAINE) AND MRS. GAVRILOVA (BULGARIA), WHO ALL SAID THAT THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION WAS TOTALLY UNSATISFACTORY, SPOKE PREDICTABLY.

8. AZNAM (MALAYSIA) WELCOMED THE WORK OF UNRWA AND THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES, APPEALING FOR MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER STATES AND NGOS. THE WEST BANK CAMPS SHOULD BE FULLY UTILISED.

/9. FARAH

9. FARAH (SOMALIA) SAID THAT ''CERTAIN POWERFUL NATIONS'' HAD HINDERED THE ATTEMPTS TO IMPLEMENT THE RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR RETURN OF REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMELAND. THE WEIGHT OF WORLD OPINION HAD PREVENTED ISRAEL FROM CLOSING THE DOOR COMPLETELY, BUT ONLY JUST. HE APPEALED FOR THE FURTHER USE OF THE WEST BANK CAMPS ON HUMANITARIAN GROUPS, THOUGH ISRAEL HAD IGNORED ALL SUCH PREVIOUS APPEALS. THE FAILURE TO SOLVE THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS A UNITED NATIONS FAILURE. INTERNATIONAL CHARITY COULD NEVER COMPENSATE THE REFUGEES FOR THE LOSS OF THEIR HOMES, PROPERTY AND RIGHTS. THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL MUST HAVE FULL U.N. SUPPORT. HE SPOKE BRIEFLY IN SUPPORT OF THE ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION, WHICH SOMALIA IS CO-SPONSORING.

10. THE GENERAL DEBATE ENDS TONIGHT AND VOTING MAY TAKE PLACE TOMORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING.

FOREIGN OFFICE PASS AMMAN 492, BEIRUT 234, CAIRO 248, TEL AVIV 638, AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM 48, ALGIERS 22, JEDDA 134, KUWAIT 30, RABAT 36, JERUSALEM 61. UK MISSION GENEVA 211.

LORD CARADON

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(W) 1827/236/67

16 DEC 1967

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IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO7527

TO UKMIS NEW YORK

16 DECEMBER 1967

R. 8.49 a.m. 16 December

ADDRESSED TO UKMIS NEW YORK TELEGRAM NO. 7527 OF 16 DECEMBER

REPTD FOR INFMN TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV AND WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA

-1236

YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 3918. /UNRWA DEBATE/

I AGREE TO YOU PROPOSALS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND SENTENCES OF YOUR PARAGRAPH 3.

SOSFA

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CYPHER/CAT A 16 DEC 1967 CONFIDENTIAL 1527/236/67

IMMEDIATE UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3918 15 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 7.22 p.m. 15 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 3918 OF 15 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MYTEL NO 3912: -/235

UNRWA DEBATE - DRAFT ''CUSTODIAN'' RESOLUTION.

THIS WAS TABLED THIS AFTERNOON BY LAST YEAR'S SPONSORS (AFGHANISTAN, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN AND SOMALIA) PLUS INDONESIA, ON THE INSTIGATION OF THE TWO PALESTINIAN DELEGATIONS HERE. THE ARAB GROUP WAS LUKEWARM, HAVING ASSURED THE AMERICANS BEFORE THEIR DRAFT (MYTEL NO 3882) WAS TABLED THAT THEY DID NOT INTEND TO MAKE TROUBLE ON EITHER THE PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION OR THE CUSTODIAN ISSUE.

2...THE AMERICANS PLAN TO SPEAK STRONGLY BEFORE THE VOTE ON THE ''CUSTODIAN'' DRAFT TO POINT OUT THAT (A) THE APPOINTMENT OF A ''CUSTODIAN'' WITH THE DUTIES ENVISAGED WOULD INFRINGE ISRAELI SOVEREIGNTY, AND (B) MORE SERIOUSLY, IT MIGHT PREJUDICE THE JARRING MISSION RIGHT FROM THE START. THEY CONSIDER IT IMPORTANT THAT THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SHOULD BE DEFEATED IF POSSIBLE MORE DECISIVELY THAN LAST YEARS (36 FOR, 38 AGAINST WITH 36 ABSTENTIONS), TO UNDERLINE THE EVEN GREATER UNREALITY THAN USUAL OF THE PROPOSAL. THEY ARE LOBBYING HERE TO THIS END WITH THE LATIN AMERICANS, AND HAVE ASKED US TO DO THE SAME WITH COMMONWEALTH AFRICANS. THOSE TO WHOM WE HAVE SPOKEN ON (B) ABOVE SEEM RECEPTIVE.

3...UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE I PROPOSE TO VOTE AGAINST THE DRAFT RESOLUTION AS LAST YEAR AND IN 1965. IN EXPLANATION OF VOTE (AFTER THE VOTE) I WOULD MAKE A BRIEF STATEMENT (CF. LAST SENTENCE OF YRTEL NO 7408) EMPHASISING THE RISK OF PREJUDICE TO THE JARRING MISSION IF SUCH A PROPOSAL WERE ADOPTED.

4...AS THE VOTE IS LIKELY TO BE TAKEN EARLY TOMORROW, I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR COMMENTS BY 09.30 HOURS NEW YORK TIME SATURDAY MORNING.

F O PASS ROUTINE AMMAN 491, BEIRUT 233, CAIRO 247, TEL AVIV 637 AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM 47, KUWAIT 29, JEDDA 133, ALGIERS 21, RABAT 35. JERUSALEM 60 AND UKMIS GENEVA 210.

LORD CARADON.

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DRAFT SEEN BY : CPH

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1827/235/67

16 DEC 1967

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SLE

DRAFT ~~AUTH~~ BY : Wigan

EN CLAIR

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3912 15 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 6.08 p.m. 15 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3912 OF 15 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO KUWAIT, JEDDA, ALGIERS, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM:

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF THE QUOTE CUSTODIAN UNQUOTE RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY AFGHANISTAN, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN AND SOMALIA:

BEGINS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING THAT THE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES ARE ENTITLED TO THEIR PROPERTY AND TO THE INCOME DERIVED FROM THEIR PROPERTY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND EQUITY,

RECALLING ITS RESOLUTION 394 (V) OF 14 DECEMBER 1950, WHICH DIRECTED THE UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO PRESCRIBE MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS, PROPERTY AND INTERESTS OF THE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES,

1. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO TAKE ALL APPROPRIATE STEPS TO HAVE A CUSTODIAN APPOINTED TO PROTECT AND ADMINISTER ARAB PROPERTY, ASSETS AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN ISRAEL AND TO RECEIVE INCOME DERIVED THEREFROM ON BEHALF OF THE RIGHTFUL OWNERS:

2. CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED TO RENDER ALL FACILITIES AND ASSISTANCE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO RENDER THE TASK AND FUNCTIONING OF THE CUSTODIAN EFFECTIVE:

/3. REQUESTS

3. REQUESTS THE CUSTODIAN TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION ON THE FULFILMENT OF HIS TASKS.

ENDS

2. THE WORDING IS THE SAME AS IN L.128 OF 9 NOVEMBER 1966.

F.O. PASS AMMAN 490, BEIRUT 232, CAIRO 246, TEL AVIV 636 AND SAVING KUWAIT 28, JEDDA 132, ALGIERS 20, RABAT 34, JERUSALEM 59 AND UKMIS GENEVA 207.

LORD CARADON

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UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROVISIONAL

A/SPC/L.157
15 December 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-second session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 34

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Somalia: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived from their property in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, which directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in consultation with the parties concerned to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps to have a Custodian appointed to protect and administer Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to receive income derived therefrom on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls upon the Governments concerned to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General to render the task and functioning of the Custodian effective;

3. Requests the Custodian to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the fulfilment of his tasks.

T827/234/67

16 DEC 1967

EN CLAIR

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3911 15 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 6.02 p.m. 15 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3911 OF 15 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO KUWAIT, JEDDA, ALGIERS, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3902: -/228

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

ZADOR (HUNGARY) SPOKE PREDICTABLY, ALONG THE LINES OF THE PREVIOUS DAY'S SOVIET INTERVENTION.

2. FRANZI (ITALY) COMMENTED IN SOME DETAIL ON THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S REPORT, DECLARING THAT SOME ECONOMIES IN THE UNRWA PROGRAMME MIGHT BE ESSENTIAL. HE REFERRED TO DR. MICHELMORE'S THREE PROPOSALS ON STRENGTHENING THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL BASIS. ITALY WOULD SUPPORT ANY RESOLUTION WHICH APPROVED THE CONTINUATION OF UNRWA'S ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE CARE OF THE QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES.

3. SHAMMAS (LEBANON) SPOKE OF HIS COUNTRY'S CO-OPERATION WITH UNRWA. ISRAEL HAD MADE NO ATTEMPT TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTION 194 (III) AND THE SUCCEEDING RESOLUTIONS, UP TO RESOLUTION 2252. HE MADE A STANDARD ATTACK ON ISRAEL'S HISTORY OF AGGRESSION.

4. LAGERFELT (SWEDEN) EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL AND OF THE WORK OF HIS STAFF, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE JUNE WAR. HE COMMENTED IN DETAIL ON THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S REPORT, NOTING THE SHORT-FALL IN INCOME OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS. HE REGRETTED THAT UNRWA'S LONG-STANDING CLAIMS AGAINST VARIOUS STATES REMAINED UNSETTLED. SOME PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE DURING 1967 ON THE VERIFICATION OF RATION ROLLS. UNRWA SHOULD CARRY ON WITH ITS ASSISTANCE, TO INCLUDE THE QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS. THIS WAS ONE REASON WHY HIS

/DELEGATION

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SWE

DRAFT SEEN BY : —

DELEGATION HAD CO-SPONSORED DRAFT RESOLUTION L.156. HE REGRETTED THAT ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO HAD APPLIED TO RETURN TO THE WEST BANK HAD DONE SO, AND HOPED THAT NO DIFFICULTIES WOULD PREVENT MORE RETURNING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 237.

5. PACHACHI (IRAQ) EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO UNRWA AND TO MR. GUSSING. IRAQ WOULD HAVE INCREASED ITS CONTRIBUTION TO UNRWA THIS YEAR, BUT FOR ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE RESULTING FROM ISRAEL'S QUOTE AGGRESSION UNQUOTE. HE DWELT AT LENGTH ON THE PROBLEMS OF RETURNING REFUGEES FROM THE EAST BANK, ABSOLVING JORDAN FROM ALL BLAME, WHICH LAY ENTIRELY WITH ISRAEL. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MUST UPHOLD ITE PREVIOUS DECISIONS ON REFUGEES, GIVING THE RIGHT TO RETURN HOME TO THOSE WHO WANTED IT. IT WAS UNTHINKABLE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD LET UNRWA FOUNDER FOR LACK OF FUNDS. THE U.N. SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE WAS THE RIGHT OF A WHOLE PEOPLE TO LIVE AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION. THE REFUGEES COULD NOT BE BLAMED FOR REFUSING SIMPLY TO DISAPPEAR AND TO RESIGN THEIR RIGHTS. HE ATTACKED COMMAY (ISRAEL) ON HIS IDEAS FOR A FIVE-YEAR REFUGEE PLAN AND FOR HIS STATEMENTS ON THE GAZA REFUGEES.

6. ITAGARI (JAPAN) SAID THAT UNRWA SHOULD CARRY ON ITS WORK, THOUGH THIS WOULD PROVIDE NO SOLUTION TO THE REFUGEE PROBLEM, WHICH LAY IN THE MEANS OF FIXING REPATRIATION AND COMPENSATION. HE WOULD SUPPORT BOTH RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

7. EREN (TURKEY) PAID TRIBUTE TO UNRWA'S WORK AFTER THE JUNE WAR AND CALLED FOR A POSITIVE ANSWER ON FINANCING.

8. SIDOR (POLAND) DESCRIBED THE PLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES AS HE HIMSELF HAD SEEN IT. HE WENT ON TO SPEAK PREDICTABLY, CONDEMNING ISRAELI EXPANSIONISM, WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY QUOTE CERTAIN WESTERN POWERS UNQUOTE. HE DENIED THAT THE QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES HAD LEFT OF THEIR OWN FREE WILL AND THAT THE HOST ARAB COUNTRIES WERE REFUSING TO INTEGRATE THE QUOTE OLD UNQUOTE REFUGEES ON THE GROUNDS OF OPPORTUNISM.

/9. SHARIPOV

9. SHARIPOV (BYELORUSSIA) SAID THAT THE PROFITS GAINED BY THE WEST FROM OIL COMPANIES FAR OUTWEIGHED THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA AND AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDED A BRIDGE-HEAD FOR INTERNAL INTERFERENCE. THE FIRST ESSENTIAL WAS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

10. AL-FARRA (JORDAN), FAIZ AL-SAYEGH (KUWAIT) AND AZOUNI (SAUDI ARABIA) ATTACKED THE ISRAELI SPEECH AND MR. COMMAY PERSONALLY. COMMAY DEPRECATED THIS FALLING-OFF FROM THE NORMAL STANDARDS OF DEBATE AND APPEALED SEVERAL TIMES TO THE CHAIR.

11. DURING THE COURSE OF THE MEETING THE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED THAT JAPAN HAD JOINED THE CO-SPONSORS OF THE QUOTE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE UNQUOTE RESOLUTION. HE ALSO ANNOUNCED THE TABLING OF A THIRD DRAFT RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY AFGHANISTAN, SOMALIA, MALAYSIA, INDONESIA AND PAKISTAN, CALLING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CUSTODIAN TO ADMINISTER ARAB PROPERTY AND ASSETS IN ISRAEL, AND TO RECEIVE INCOME DERIVED THEREFROM ON BEHALF OF THE RIGHTFUL OWNERS (TEXT IN MY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TELEGRAM).

F.O. PASS AMMAN 489, BEIRUT 231, CAIRO 245, TEL AVIV 635 AND SAVING KUWAIT 27, JEDDA 131, ALGIERS 19, RABAT 33, JERUSALEM 58 AND UKMIS GENEVA 206.

LORD CARADON

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15 DEC 1967

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IMMEDIATE UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3910 15 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 4.51 p.m. 15 December

YRTEL NO 7465:

PERSONAL FOR MR ROBERTS FROM LORD CARADON.

UNRWA PLEDGE.

I UNDERSTAND THE DIFFICULTY OF LETTING ME KNOW A PRECISE FIGURE FOR OUR PLEDGE BEFORE THIS SESSION ENDS. WE HAVE EXPLAINED THE POSITION TO DR MICHELMORE OF UNRWA AND TO OTHER DELEGATIONS PRINCIPALLY CONCERNED. THEIR RESPONSE HAS BEEN SYMPATHETIC.

2...TACTICALLY, I DO NOT THINK THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A FIRST TRANCHE OF OUR CONTRIBUTION WOULD HELP. THE ARABS MIGHT SUSPECT THAT WE WERE PREPARING TO REDUCE OUR CONTRIBUTION. ANY CREDIT TO BE GAINED, SAY IN A MONTH'S TIME FROM THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GOOD PLEDGE FOR THE YEAR WOULD BE DISSIPATED IN ADVANCE BY A PIECEMEAL APPROACH.

3...I HOPE HOWEVER THAT YOU WILL KEEP ON AT THE TREASURY AND LET US HAVE A PRECISE PLEDGING FIGURE EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR. I HOPE TO SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT THIS WHEN I AM IN LONDON NEXT MONTH.

LORD CARADON.

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DRAFT INITIALLED BY : Lord Caradon

DRAFT SEEN BY : Mr Hope
Mr Youde
Mr Egerton

1827/232/67

CYPHER/CAT A

ROUTINE TEL AVIV

TELEGRAM NUMBER 1351

/Routine/

CONFIDENTIAL

TO FOREIGN OFFICE

12 DECEMBER 1967

R. 2.52 p.m. 15 December

15 DEC 1967

CONFIDENTIAL.

ADDSD FO TEL 1351 OF 12/12 RFL AMMAN JERUSLM UKMIS NYORK NO.316 AND UKMIS GENEVA.

ASPINS LETTER (1825/67) OF 30 NOV. TO MOBERLEY:

THE ISRAEL PILOTS BODY WAS RETURNED BY THE JORDANIANS ON FRIDAY 8 DEC. AND CROSSINGS UNDER THE FAMILY REUNION SCHEME WERE RESUMED ON MONDAY 11 DEC, WHEN 22 WEST BANK RESIDENTS, MAINLY FROM THE NABLUS AREA, RETURNED FROM JORDAN VIA THE ALLENBY BRIDGE.

2. THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AT THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR IN CHARGE OF THE SCHEME INFORMS US THAT APPROVED PERMITS TO RETURN WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SLUANIANS ON A REGULAR BASIS ALTHOUGH, ON PRESENT FORM, IT IS + + CLEAR AS DAYLIGHT+ THAT ONLY HALF OF THOSE RECEIVING PERMITS ARE USING THEM.

3. ONLY 50 TO 100 PERMITS ARE BEING ISSUED EACH WEEK FOR REASONS GIVEN IN PARA 4 OF ASPINS LETTER UNDER REF.

4. F O PASS JERUSALEM 150

FO PASS UKMIS NEW YORK 316

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1827/231/67

RESTRICTED

20 DEC 1967

Speech Notes on the Palestine Refugees

for Minister of State's

statement in Plenary

I submit some notes from which HE may care to draw. Mr. Youde has seen and agrees.

S Egerton

(S. Egerton)
14 December, 1967

15/12

Mr. Hope

Minister of State

After discussion I think it will be best not to speak in Plenary on the refugees

MP Hope 18/12

HE 7/12

MP Egerton 18/12

(W) 1827/231/67

Registry No.

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Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
~~Unclassified.~~

DRAFT

Type 1 +

To:—

From

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Department

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

(83125) St.S.

Speech Notes on the Palestine Refugees Question for the Minister of State's Statement in Plenary

Almost all speeches in the UNRWA debate this year focussed on the plight and prospects of the "new" refugees i.e. those displaced for the first time from their homes in Gaza, Syria and Jordan by the 5 June war, and those already registered with UNRWA as refugees who were forced to flee from the newly occupied territories.

2. Reports reaching us from ~~our Embassy in Amman~~ the area and from Dr. Michelmore himself show that the plight of these wretched people as winter deepens is really appalling. It is not so much the overcrowding in the extemporised new camps, though this is bad enough; it is the flood of thousands upon thousands into the already overcrowded cities of Jordan, Syria and the U.A.R. which is so serious, straining already over-extended administrative and sanitary facilities. The risk of serious epidemics must be considerable. The division of families between "occupied" and Arab territories continues, and even the limited scheme for reuniting families has been temporarily suspended. This is a wretched state of affairs.

/3.

Dd.033009 Gp.863

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

3. Let me state again my Government's policy towards these innocent victims of the June war. We cannot condone a situation whereby UNRWA camps and facilities lie empty, sometimes within sight of the refugees themselves, while the Agency has to go to the great expense and labour - inevitably involving further delay at a bitter time of year - of providing accommodation and services for the newly displaced.

4. We therefore regard it as imperative that Arab communities whose lands or camps were overrun during the June war should be allowed, if displaced, to return to their homes. If not displaced, they should be permitted to remain in peace where they are to carry out their daily tasks without let or hindrance.

/5.

Dd.033009 Gp.863

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

5. The call by the Security Council in its Resolution No. 237 of 14 June 1967 upon the Government of Israel to facilitate the return of those displaced by the June war, which was unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly on 4 July, has remained for one reason or another largely unfulfilled. The Report of the Special Committee before us for consideration today specifically asks us to reaffirm this call once again, in the Resolution tabled by Sweden and other countries. I am sure we can do no less. Even if the return of these unfortunate people to their homes has to be arranged in stages, step by step, that would be progress. Indeed a phased scheme might initially be more practicable, since it would not over-strain the administrative framework on both sides, as seems to have happened last August.

6. It has been suggested that in thus concentrating on the "new" refugees we risk forgetting - or indeed are deliberately evading—the hard core of the problem, the 1.3 million Palestinian refugees and their children whose troubles started after the 1948 war. This is not the case. My Foreign Secretary in his main speech to the General Assembly on 26 September called for "a new and comprehensive and imaginative approach to the whole problem". This remains our policy. But it needs the imagination, indeed the inspiration, and the positive creative effort of us all.

/7.

Dd.033009 Gp.863

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

7. Where do we stand now? The task of attempting to find a just solution to the whole refugee question is part of Mr. Jarring's mandate from the Security Council and will be one of his first concerns. While we should be careful not to prejudice the outcome of his talks and investigations on the spot, this does not mean we can sweep the whole problem under the carpet. It is up to us all, as actively interested and concerned members of the U.N., to go on thinking about this problem and suggesting ways and means of making real, if perhaps at first gradual, progress towards a solution.

8. We all wish Ambassador Jarring luck in his great venture. Let us support him by keeping up the momentum for progress towards a just and final settlement. This means that many time-honoured, indeed time-worn attitudes on the Refugee question will have to be abandoned by both sides. But this will surely be a small price to pay for real progress. We cannot excuse our inaction for nineteen years any longer.

Another useful letter from Mr Crawford

With the compliments of

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
EMBASSY

S.L. Egerton, Esq.,
U.K.M.I.S.,
NEW YORK.

AMMAN

D.G. Crawford

11 December, 1967

13/xii

Mr Hope 14/12

Mr Hope 14/12

Sir C. Pearson 16/12

Minister 15/12

State

CONFIDENTIAL

1822/230/67

16 DEC 1967

1822/67

British Embassy,
AMMAN.

11 December, 1967

-/160

The Refugee Situation on the East Bank

We recognise that it would again be timely to send you and the Mission in New York an up-to-date report on the refugee situation (and we hope New York will receive this in time for the UNRWA debate) but after re-reading my letter 1822/67 of 2nd October we can fairly say that the broad picture then described remains, to a considerable extent, unchanged. The purpose of this letter is thus confined to describing developments since the beginning of October and to drawing attention where appropriate to any changes in the conclusions we previously reached.

2. Since October, the Jordanians have continued their policy of concentrating camps ~~for~~ the Valley. The camp at Suf, north of Amman near Jerash, for example, was transferred to a site near the Damyia Bridge at the beginning of November. The move, which like many matters Jordanian, had been mooted but not in fact, executed, was precipitated by a storm which destroyed a number of tents and caused hardship through exposure. After the storm, the whole move was carried out at Prince Hassan's direction, in 48 hours with only 24 hours notice to UNRWA who had to arrange the reception of the 12,000 refugees. Now the only camp remaining on the highlands is the Iranian-run Zizia camp, south of Amman on the desert highway to Aqaba, but the number of its occupants has been run down to about 3,200. We attach, as an annex to this letter, a list of the refugee camps with their approximate locations and populations. As you will see, we estimate the population in the camps to be about 53,000. This represents a drop of 17,000 from our previous estimate in October. The main reason for this is that refugees have, in quite considerable numbers, left for other accommodation in towns, thus adding to the crowded and unsatisfactory conditions there. Some have also managed to join relatives and friends in other Arab countries notably Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States. Others, but they are a very small number, may have managed to return to the West Bank unofficially. The population of the camps is however constantly fluctuating. The new refugees, mainly from Gaza, who still arrive on the East Bank at a rate of about 200 - 300 a day are initially placed in the camps and because of this and the increasing saturation of the towns there may well be larger numbers to handle in the camps over the next few months.

3. It is the refugee population in the towns which remains the major problem for the Jordanian authorities, for UNRWA and for the voluntary organisations. In fact, conditions in the camps over the last few weeks have improved. Work is going on mainly under UNRWA arrangements to "winterise" the camps by the provision of semi permanent buildings or at least concrete foundations and walls for some of the tents; piped water supply has been provided for all camps and roads within the camps are being built by refugees themselves. Medical facilities, although still inadequate, have improved and the latest project is to establish a field hospital at Damyia to serve the camps in the valley. This will help to relieve pressure on the existing permanent hospital at Salt and also on the

/clinics

J.C. Moberly, Esq.,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL

clinics in the camps established by UNRWA, the Government and the voluntary organisations, especially the Save the Children Fund. Nevertheless, visitors to the camps still continue to be appalled at the conditions they see. So far it has been a particularly wet winter in the valley and the large concentration of people has churned up dust into mud and led to a population explosion among the local vermin. The mortaring of the permanent camp at Kerameh for 1948 refugees (see our Defence Attache's reporting telegram 2359Z of 20 November), resulting in 18 killed and about 28 wounded, was a sudden and jolting reminder to the whole refugee population in the valley of the general insecurity of their position and only speedy and effective measures taken by the police prevented a general exodus from the valley to the highlands. A new feature of the camps since Kerameh has been the appearance of a slit trench for every tent. A further unfortunate consequence of the Kerameh incident is that it has encouraged the Jordanians to think in terms of pulling back some of the existing camps in the valley to the foothills. This could undo much of the work which UNRWA have done over the last few weeks to constuct semi permanent buildings in the camps. Moreover, it would not give any further security to the refugee population since the foothills are also in easy range of the Israeli guns. The justification for it, however, given by the Jordanians is that a pull back of camps would ensure a greater separation of the refugees from the existing Jordanian forward defensive positions along the river. The Jordan Chief of Public Security has also told us that he is arranging a re-shuffle of people in the existing camps so that refugees from the same area, e.g. in the West Bank, e.g. Nablus, will be in one camp and the Jordanian police protecting them will also be men originally stationed in that area.

4. Returning to the situation in the towns - it is estimated that the number of refugees to arrive since June is now more than 188,000. Although one of the first acts of the new Government formed by Bajhat Talhouni when it came to power in October was to re-organise and, as they put it, revitalise the Ministerial Committee for Refugees, in fact this committee is demonstrating clearly each day its inability to handle the increasingly severe problem of the refugees in towns. Part of the "revitalisation" process was to eliminate police representation on the committee, perhaps because of long standing emnity between Talhouni and the Chief of Public Security, Major General Ma'an Abu Nuwar. Previously, the police were the only element in the Jordanian administration who had been able to take effective measures to help the refugees. Now that this role is denied them, they are, in Abu Nuwar's own words, preparing for the more difficult security situation which could arise from the ministerial committee's incompetent handling of the refugee problem. He described the best members of the committee as totally ineffective and the worst as corrupt. However true Ma'an Abu Nuwar's comments may be, the facts that the numbers of the refugees in the towns are steadily increasing and that residents, after five months, are finding the burden of sharing their accommodation with friends and relatives from the West Bank increasingly intolerable persuaded the committee on November 19 in an effort to deter new arrivals, to announce that they could not allow any more registrations for rations and accommodation. The result of this has inevitably been that new refugees not in possession of UNRWA ration cards arriving in Amman since that date have been given food and accommodation only through the generosity of friends or the characteristic inability of the Jordanians to make any administrative measure effective. There are hopes that pressures on the refugee committee will eventually oblige it to permit further registration and there have been some signs that renewed efforts will be made by the Jordan Government to relieve the plight of the people in the towns. For example, the Ministry of Health have told us that they

/hope soon

hope soon to open ten medical centres in the Amman area for the children of refugees. Moreover, voluntary organisations, including our own British Relief Fund to Jordan, are in a small way and in co-operation with the Refugee Committee, stepping up their efforts to help the refugees in Amman, particularly those families who are existing here without visible means of support.

5. Despite the adoption of the Security Council's resolution on the Middle East, there have been no developments since October which would justify optimism about an early return of the approximately 240,000 new refugees on the East Bank to their homes. None of the 150,000 refugees who expressed their wish to return to the West Bank last August under the International Red Cross's repatriation scheme and who were then denied permission by the Israelis have since been allowed to do so. The "divided families" scheme, under which Arabs living on the West Bank can apply to the Israeli authorities for a relative to join them has so far led to the return of only about forty individuals. The Kerameh incident demonstrated that the Israelis, if they feel obliged to retaliate for acts of sabotage, will have little consideration for the refugees. Moreover there is increasing evidence of Israeli efforts to swell the numbers of refugees on the East Bank by wholesale evictions of people on the ground that they have been involved in sabotage - for example the eviction of 195 members of the Arab Al Nasariah tribe in the Arja area on 6 December. Thus the conclusions reached in the final paragraph of my letter of 2 October remain substantially valid; there may have been some improvement in the condition of refugees in the camps, but to counter-balance this those who are foolish enough to leave the camps for the towns or who have no option but to remain there, are living in increasing misery. All the new refugees must now face a difficult three months when the climate is wet and cold. No-one can envisage a rapid political settlement under the auspices of the Secretary General's representative, Mr. Jarring, nor would it be realistic to expect that the Jordan Government will change its basic attitude towards them, that they are only temporary residents in the East Bank. Over 240,000 persons will thus suffer greatly on the East Bank during the next few months and this could also create difficult problems of security for the Jordanian authorities.

6. While the present efforts of UNRWA are impressive, spurred on by the injection of 3½ million dollars so far privately subscribed and transmitted through the American NEMD organisation, the effectiveness of the work of UNRWA and of the voluntary organisations is inevitably conditioned by the requirement upon them to work within the limits set by indifferent Jordanian administration.

(D.G. Crawford)

c.c. S.L. Egerton (New York)
A.B. Urwick (Washington)

Chanceries at : Beirut, Cairo and Tel Aviv,

and Consulate-General in Jerusalem.

ANNEXE

NAME	LOCATION	POPULATION
Zizia	Desert highway, south of Amman.	3,200
Wahadneh	Jordan Valley	6,600
Ma'adi	" "	5,500
Karameh extension	" "	6,700
Shuneh	" "	6,800
Ghor-Nimreen	" "	14,500
Damyia	" "	10,000
		53,300

Regy TBA7/229/67 P.W. on file. 18/2

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

845 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Speech by Mr. J.H. Lambert
in the Special Political Committee
12 December 1967

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY No. 143

Mr. Chairman,

The reports we have to consider in the UNRWA debate this year are lengthy, detailed, and of far-reaching importance where the affairs of the refugees themselves are concerned. I shall therefore try to be both brief and relevant since time is short if we are to give the matters before us the consideration they deserve.

As in past years, Sir, my delegation again takes pleasure in welcoming the Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Dr. Laurence Michelmore, which was circulated in October as Supplement No. 13 (document A/6713) to the Official Records of the Twenty-second Session. As my delegation made plain during the anxious debates in the immediate aftermath of the 5 June war, when the task of UNRWA, already complicated enough, was suddenly made immeasurably more difficult, Dr. Michelmore's devotion and ability to carry forward a back-breaking job never faltered. The same is true of all his staff; especially, of course, of those in the areas nearest the fighting who had to deal with the problems of providing emergency relief for the "new" refugees. They did all this while maintaining their services to refugees already within the scope of their mandate who had not been displaced from their homes. The skill, patience and humanity which Dr. Michelmore and his staff showed in those appalling days has been attested to by many independent observers, including the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Mr. Gussing, in his Report which is also before us.

I will return shortly to the problem of the "new" refugees. Before that, however, I would like to comment on the Agency's more normal work which went on in 1967 before the outbreak of war. My delegation welcomes the progress noted in the Commissioner-General's Report towards eliminating the distribution of rations to those who no longer need them.

In his report, the Commissioner-General faces us, more bluntly than ever before, with the difficulties which the Agency is experiencing in carrying out its essential and humanitarian task. The film shown after this morning's session highlighted these clearly enough. The prime difficulty, as in previous years, remains financial. Dr. Michelmore reminds us of the three suggestions put forward during the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly whereby the finances of the Agency might be put on a sounder basis. My delegation's view remains that the great majority of the membership of this Organisation ought to be prepared to offer UNRWA the financial support which it requires, and that they ought to be prepared to do so on a basis whereby the Commissioner-General and his staff can budget ahead in a business-like way. Special contributions to the Agency are, of course, of great value - my country contributed half a million dollars for emergency relief immediately after the 5 June war - but we feel that the Commissioner-General is entitled to know in advance what contribution to UNRWA's normal Programmes will be forthcoming, so that he does not have to leave more urgent humanitarian work to launch last minute appeals for extra funds.

/In paragraph

In paragraph 66 of his report, the Commissioner-General puts to us five specific policy points for consideration and decision. I should like to comment on each of these briefly in turn. He first asks us whether we want UNRWA to maintain its existing services on the same basis as before the outbreak of hostilities. None of us can be in two minds as to the answer we should give here. In addition to the obvious humanitarian reasons why UNRWA should maintain its "normal programme during 1968 on the same basis as before the recent hostilities", there is the strong political reason that the withdrawal of UNRWA services would dangerously disrupt the international community's continuing efforts to work out the next step towards a settlement in the Middle East crisis.

The Commissioner-General's second question is, I think, equally easy to answer. He asks whether we want UNRWA to continue in 1968 to make help available on a temporary and emergency basis to new groups of beneficiaries in urgent need. Let us be clear, first of all, of the approximate numbers of "new" refugees involved. Mr. Gussing, in his report (circulated as document A/6797 of 15 September), reminds us that of the approximately 350,000 persons who fled from Israel occupied areas as a result of the 5 June war, about 230,000 were "new" refugees, i.e. not registered with UNRWA. Since then, perhaps 14,000 refugees of Palestinian origin have been allowed by the Israeli authorities to return to the West Bank, but there has also, I regret to say, been a continued movement in the other direction. This leaves, by one reckoning, approximately 215,000 "new" refugees. We heard Dr. Michelmore put the figure yesterday at 245,000. Whatever the exact statistic, the general order of the problem is clear enough. Some of these "new" refugees will benefit from the $2.7 million balance of unexpended special contributions contributed to the Agency this year specifically for emergency relief. But obviously this sum is likely to prove hopelessly inadequate unless those concerned can be persuaded of the urgent need to enable these "new" refugees to return to their homes, where most of them would again before self-supporting. As one of the major contributors to UNRWA, my Government cannot condone a continuation of the situation whereby UNRWA camps in the Jericho area lie empty, while the Agency has to provide, at great cost, emergency shelter in East Jordan for the former inhabitants of the West Bank Camps. Let me once again make my Government's policy clear. We regard it as imperative that Arab communities whose lands were overrun during the recent war should be allowed, if displaced, to return to their homes; if not displaced, they should be permitted to remain in peace where they are to carry out their daily tasks without interruption.

Dr. Michelmore's third question asks whether we want UNRWA to seek to expand and improve its existing education and training services, particularly in those areas severely affected by the economic impact of the June war. My delegation places the highest value on the UNRWA health educational and training services, since they equip the refugees, especially the rising generation among them, to stand on their own feet. While, therefore, we feel it would be most desirable to expand and improve UNRWA education services, we fear that, with so many problems on the Agency's hands, any such expansion will not be practicable in 1968 unless additional governmental contributions in the coming year can bridge the gap of approximately $7½ million in income, of which the Commissioner-General spoke so anxiously yesterday.

Dr. Michelmore next asks how UNRWA is to be provided with secure and adequate sources of funds to carry out whatever task may be assigned to it by the General Assembly. My delegation's position is clear. We were not able to announce a definite pledge at the Pledging Conference last week because the U.K. Government is still assessing the effects of devaluation of the pound on the British foreign aid programme. However our contribution to the Agency's 1968 Budget will certainly be substantial. But I would point out that in 1967 two governments between them contributed over 80% of UNRWA's income from governmental sources. That seems

/to us an

to us an unreasonable load, when the humanitarian aspects of the Palestine refugee question go so wide, and are acknowledged by all. We believe that a greater number of governments sitting round this table here today should supplement the good work of non-governmental organisations in their countries by contributing, or increasing their contributions to the Agency's budget; so that, ideally, expenditure will be matched by income, and invidious decisions about priorities do not have to be made. In short, Mr. Chairman, we now call on all Members who voted for the Assembly's humanitarian resolution No. 2252 (ES-V) on 4 July last and who have not yet contributed governmentally to UNRWA to recommend to their capitals without further delay that a contribution should now be made.

In his fifth and last question, the Commissioner-General asks for guidance as to the action he should take to bring the Agency's expenses and income into balance, if, in fact, adequate funds cannot be secured. My delegation's criteria for settling priorities in any reduction of UNRWA services which may have to be made - and we sincerely hope that the generosity of contributors will avert such a possibility - is that those services should be reduced last which make the greatest contribution towards integration of the refugees into the economic life of the region. Thus, as I said earlier on, we are against reductions in educational, vocational and health services which play so great a part in helping the refugees to stand on their own feet. We believe that a proportion of registered refugees at present in receipt of UNRWA rations do not need them. It is here, we suggest, that cuts should if necessary be made.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to express my delegation's appreciation of Mr. Gussing's report. We see this as a thorough compilation, which is fair and objective. My Foreign Secretary, in his speech to the General Assembly on 26 September, has already welcomed the Secretary-General's appeal at the end of Mr. Gussing's report that the Governments concerned "will find it possible to divorce the purely humanitarian aspects of the situation in the Near East from the political and military aspects". There are those who say that the question of the Palestinian refugees is purely political and cannot be looked at, far less settled, with humanitarian considerations mainly in mind. My delegation cannot support this view. My Government continues to assert the overriding urgency of enabling those who were displaced during and since the June hostilities to return to their homes and, in particular, that UNRWA-registered refugees who were displaced by the war should be allowed to return to the camps they vacated on the West Bank of the Jordan before the onset of the severest part of the winter, and the rigours and privations it is certain to cause them. The price of inaction now will be intense - and unnecessary - human privation and suffering, which will reproach all of us in the years to come.

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1827/228/67

EN CLAIR

15 DEC 1967

PRIORITY UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3902 14 DECEMBER 1967

D. 2.03 a.m. 15 December

UNCLASSIFIED

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 3902 OF 14 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO KUWAIT JEDDA ALGIERS RABAT JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MYTEL NO 3887: 1227

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SLE

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE - UNRWA DEBATE.

DRAFT SEEN BY : Miss

LAGENFELT (SWEDEN) INTRODUCED THE 18 NATION DRAFT ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION L.156 ON BEHALF OF ITS CO-SPONSORS. HE RECALLED RESOLUTION 2252 OF 4 JULY SAYING THAT HIS DRAFT WAS BASED ON ARTICLES 6 AND 9 OF THAT RESOLUTION, EMPHASISING THE HUMANITARIAN ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM. HE HOPED IT WOULD RECEIVE THE SAME UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE.

2...BOUGUIN (FRANCE) EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF UNRWA AND THE OTHER U N BODIES WHICH HAD HELPED IT. HE NOTED THAT UNRWA'S EXPENDITURES HAD RISEN, WHILE ITS INCOME AT BEST HAD REMAINED STATIC, AND HOPE THAT UNRWA WOULD BE ABLE TO COME TO A FINAL SETTLEMENT ON THE PROMISORY NOTES IT HELD ON CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS. HE COULD NOT ALLOW UNRWA EXPENDITURE TO COME WITHIN THE REGULAR BUDGET OF THE U N, BUT HOPED THAT MORE COUNTRIES WOULD RESPOND TO THE RENEWED APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT REFUSE THE ASSISTANCE IT DEEMED APPROPRIATE TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, MR JARRING.

3...AL-GHOURI (PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION) SAID THAT THE PALESTINIANS WERE LOSING FAITH IN THE U N. SOME CONTRIBUTORS TO UNRWA WISHED TO USE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AS A ''POLITICAL WHIP'' AGAINST THE PALESTINIANS. THEY WERE TRYING TO LIQUIDATE THE PROBLEM AND EXTERMINATE PALESTINIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY. THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL WAS BEGINNING TO SUCCUMB TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE WESTERN POWERS, AS HAD BEEN SHOWN BY HIS FAILURE TO PREVENT THE MASS EXPULSION ACROSS THE JORDAN AND THE LACK OF POLITICAL STATEMENTS REFLECTING THE TRUE FEELINGS OF THE REFUGEES IN HIS REPORT. THE

/ APPOINTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF A CUSTODIAN TO ADMINISTER ARAB PROPERTY IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS WAS THE ONLY JUST SHORT-TERM SOLUTION. A WITHDRAWAL BY ISRAEL TO BEHIND THE LINES OF 5 JUNE DID NOT SERVE THE PURPOSES OF PEACE. ISRAELI THREATS OF RETALIATION AGAINST JORDAN CLEARLY SHOWED THAT THEY WERE DETERMINED ON FURTHER AGGRESSION AND EXPANSION. THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 22 NOVEMBER 1967 VIOLATED THE U N CHARTER AND ALL PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND JUSTICE.

4...SHAHI (PAKISTAN) DESCRIBED THE PHASES WHICH CHANGED ISRAEL FROM THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME ENVISAGED BY THE BALFOUR DECLARATION TO THE PRESENT PURELY JEWISH NATIONAL STATE, QUOTING MR ANTHONY NUTTING EXTENSIVELY. THE PLEA TO ADOPT A PURELY HUMANITARIAN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM WAS NOTHING BUT A COVER FOR THE DESIGN TO PREVENT REPATRIATION OF THE REFUGEES TO PALESTINE. THE FAILURE TO PLACE ARAB PROPERTY IN ISRAEL-OCCUPIED AREAS UNDER A U N CUSTODIAN WOULD IMPLY AN ATTITUDE OF CONDONING AND SUPPORTING THE USURPATION BY ISRAEL OF THE ARAB RIGHTS IN PALESTINE.

5...SHAHI SAID THAT THE NATURE OF THE ISRAELI STATE WAS CLEARLY SHOWN BY ITS INVITATION TO MORE JEWISH IMMIGRANTS WHILE IT PREVENTED ANY ARABS REFUGEES FROM RETURNING. HE WELCOMED THE UNITED KINGDOM'S ''CLEAR STATEMENT OF POLICY'', CALLING ON ISRAEL TO LET THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES RETURN. THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF UNRWA WAS A MATTER OF SERIOUS CONCERN. THE TIME HAD COME TO UNDERTAKE A THOROUGH REVIEW OF FINANCING METHODS. PAKISTAN WOULD SUPPORT ANY OR ALL OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S THREE SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

6...AIKEN (IRELAND) PRAISED UNRWA FOR ITS RECORD IN ALLEVIATING THE MISERY OF THE REFUGEES, BUT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 HAD SHOWN THAT A JUST SETTLEMENT OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY LASTING PEACE. HE REPEATED THE SUGGESTION HE HAD MADE IN 1958 THAT THE U N SHOULD GUARANTEE FULL COMPENSATION TO THE REFUGEES. THIS SCHEME WOULD INVOLVE REPATRIATION OF AS MANY AS POSSIBLE. A JUST SETTLEMENT COULD NOT BE BROUGHT ABOUT UNLESS UNRWA OR A RESETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER HAD ENOUGH FUNDS FOR THE

/ PURPOSE

PURPOSE. RESETTLEMENT GRANTS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THOSE NOT REPATRIATED FROM A FUND WHOSE PURPOSE WOULD BE TO PROMOTE A DEFINITIVE SETTLEMENT OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE TREATY.

7...PLAKA (ALBANIA) CONDEMNED THE HUMANITARIAN APPROACH TO AN ESSENTIALLY POLITICAL PROBLEM. HE ATTACKED AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN ZIONIST AGGRESSION AND THEIR POLICIES IN VIETNAM. THE U N WAS RENDERED IMPOTENT BY THE REVISIONIST ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE U S A AND THE USSR WHICH HAD MANIFESTED ITSELF IN THE INFAMOUS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 22 NOVEMBER.

8...DAOUDY (SYRIA) DENIED THAT THE SYRIANS HAD LEFT THE GOLAN HEIGHTS BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF ISRAELI TROOPS: QUOTING MR GUSSING'S REPORT TO PROVE HIS POINT. SYRIA WAS INNOCENT OF THE CHARGES OF AGGRESSION THAT THE ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVE HAD MADE AGAINST IT. ISRAEL WAS EVEN USING THE LANGUAGE OF COLONIALISM. HE REPEATED HIS REJECTION OF ISRAEL'S CONTRIBUTION TO UNRWA.

9...GHAUS (AFGHANISTAN) NOTED WITH REGRET THAT THE REPATRIATION OF THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES APPEARED TO HAVE REACHED A STALEMATE. THIS WAS A POLITICAL PROBLEM TO WHICH NO SOLUTION COULD BE FOUND WITHOUT JUSTICE TO THE MILLION AND A HALF REFUGEES, INVOLVING REPATRIATION AND COMPENSATION. HE DOUBTED WHETHER ANY INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES WITHIN THE HOST COUNTRIES HAD TAKEN PLACE. GREATER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO UNRWA. THE APPOINTMENT OF A U N CUSTODIAN TO PAY THE REVENUES OF ARAB PROPERTIES TO REFUGEES WOULD RENDER MANY OF THEM INDEPENDENT.

10..MOHALE (LESOTHO) THOUGHT THAT THE ARAB REFUGEES HAD BEEN PAWNS IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE POWERS WHICH HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN THE 1947 PARTITION COULD NOT DISENGAGE FROM THE PROBLEM NOW. HE DISCOURSED ON THE HISTORY OF UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO FIND AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO THEIR PREDICANENT. WHILE ALLEVIATION OF SUFFERING WAS THE MOST IMMEDIATE AIM, THE LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE WAS A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE WHOLE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM.

/ 11..THALBORG

11..THALBORG (AUSTRIA) REGRETTED THAT REFUGEES WERE NOT MERELY THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR, BUT ALSO THE CAUSE OF ITS CONTINUATION. HE SPOKE BRIEFLY AS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' DRAFT RESOLUTION.

F O PASS ROUTINE AMMAN 488, BEIRUT 230, CAIRO 244, TEL AVIV 634, AND SAVING TO KUWAIT 26, JEDDA 130, ALGIERS 18, RABAT 32, JERUSALEM 57 AND UKMIS GENEVA 203.

LORD CARADON.

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PRIORITY UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3887 14 DECEMBER, 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 10.04 p.m. 14 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3887 OF 14 DECEMBER, RPI TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO JEDDA, ALGIERS, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM, STOCKHOLM AND UK MISSION GENEVA.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3872 /of 14 December/ SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

WHEN THE MEETING RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON, MLLE. DEVER (BELGIUM) ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO WORK FROM THE HUMANITARIAN VIEW POINT AND TO AVOID POLITICAL POLEMICS. IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR REFUGEES TO RETURN TO EXISTING UNRWA CAMPS ON THE WEST BANK, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE AGENCY'S PRECARIOUS FINANCIAL POSITION. UNRWA SHOULD CONTINUE ITS WORK, INCLUDING AID ON A TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY BASIS TO NEW REFUGEES. PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO HEALTH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES IF CUTS HAD TO BE MADE IN UNRWA'S ACTIVITIES. SHE APPEALED FOR A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT.

2. FATHI ABIDIA (LIBYA) SPOKE OF HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AS A REFUGEE. THE LATEST ISRAELI AGGRESSION HAD COME AS NO SURPRISE BUT AS A SOURCE OF ''JOY AND PLEASURE'' TO ISRAEL AND HER ALLIES. HE ALLEGED APPALLING WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE ARAB CIVILIAN POPULATION. THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD EXPEL ISRAEL UNDER ARTICLE 6 OR AT LEAST IMPOSE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 41. UNRWA MUST CONTINUE ITS WORK AS LONG AS THERE WERE REFUGEES TO CARE FOR. IF ISRAEL, WHICH WAS BEING PROVIDED WITH WEAPONS BY THE U.S.A., DID NOT LIQUIDATE THE RESULTS OF ITS AGGRESSION THE ARABS WOULD HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AT ANY COST.

3. BOZOVIC (YUGOSLAVIA) SAID THAT UNRWA SHOULD CARRY ON ITS WORK UNTIL REFUGEES HAD BEEN REPATRIATED OR COMPENSATED.

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IT SHOULD CONTINUE TO EXTEND ASSISTANCE TO BOTH OLD AND NEW REFUGEES. PEACE COULD ONLY COME WHEN JUSTICE HAD BEEN DONE TO THE VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION.

4. BEAULIEU (CANADA) HOPED THAT THE HOUR MIGHT BE AUSPICIOUS FOR A SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AS PART OF THE GENERAL POLITICAL SETTLEMENT. HE EXPRESSED GRAVE CONCERN AT UNRWA'S FINANCIAL POSITION. A RETURN OF REFUGEES TO THE WEST BANK IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 2252 WOULD BE A GREAT ASSISTANCE. MANY PRACTICAL PROBLEMS SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AT THIS TIME, WHILE THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE WAS TRYING TO FIND SOLUTIONS. THE FINANCIAL BASIS OF UNRWA SHOULD BE WIDENED: IF CUTS HAD TO BE MADE IN ITS PROGRAMME, ESSENTIAL LIVING FACILITIES SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY. HE SUGGESTED A SOLUTION MIGHT BE FOUND IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA.

5. TANNOUS (PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION) ASKED WHAT RIGHT THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE UNITED KINGDOM HAD TO PARTITION PALESTINE AND TO TALK ABOUT THE SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ISRAEL. HE WAXED EMOTIONAL OVER ISRAELI WAR ATROCITIES. HE SAID THERE WAS A NATURAL RIGHT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF PALESTINIANS IN THEIR HOME LAND. HE DEALT AT LENGTH WITH THE BALFOUR DECLARATION TO SHOW ITS FALSEHOOD, DECEPTION, IMMORALITY AND CONTRADICTIONS. UNITED STATES BEHAVIOUR AT THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1947 HAD BEEN UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

6. JOHNSON (LIBERIA) EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL AND SERMONISED AT LENGTH TO THE TEXT OF ''COME THEREFORE, LET US REASON TOGETHER''.

7. KUTAKOV (USSR) CONGRATULATED SOUTHERN YEMEN ON ITS ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS. ISRAELI AGGRESSION HAD HEIGHTENED THE PROBLEMS OF THE REFUGEES. HE CONDEMNED ISRAELI PLANS FOR ANNEXATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY AND IN PARTICULAR THEIR ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM IN DEFIANCE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS. THE USSR WOULD

/CONTINUE

CONTINUE TO AID THE ARABS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO LIQUIDATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION. ''IMPERIALIST CIRCLES'', ESPECIALLY THE USA, WERE BACKING ISRAEL AND ENABLING HER TO DEFY THE UNITED NATIONS. ISRAELI TROOPS MUST WITHDRAW BEHIND THE LINES OF 5 JUNE.

FOREIGN OFFICE PASS AMMAN 487, BEIRUT 229, CAIRO 243, TEL AVIV 633, AND SAVING TO JEDDA 129, ALGIERS 17, KUWAIT 25, RABAT 31, JERUSALEM 56 , UK MISSION GENEVA 202 AND STOCKHOLM 46.

LORD CARADON

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15 DEC 1967

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IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3883 14 DECEMBER, 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 8.34 p.m. 14 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3883 OF 14 DECEMBER, RPT TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, ALGIERS, JEDDA, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UK MISSION GENEVA.

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MY TELEGRAM NO 3881: UNRWA DEBATE.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF ''HUMANITARIAN'' DRAFT RESOLUTION TABLED BY SWEDEN AND OTHERS TODAY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING ITS RESOLUTION 2252 (ES-V) OF 4 JULY 1967,

TAKING NOTE OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF 15 SEPTEMBER 1967 (A/6797),

TAKING NOTE ALSO OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1966-30 JUNE 1967 (A/6713),

CONCERNED ABOUT THE CONTINUED HUMAN SUFFERING AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT HOSTILITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST,

1. REAFFIRMS ITS RESOLUTION 2252 (ES-V) OF 4 JULY 1967:

2. ENDORSES, BEARING IN MIND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED RESOLUTION, THE EFFORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE, ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS AND AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE, TO OTHER PERSONS IN THE AREA WHO ARE AT PRESENT DISPLACED AND ARE IN SERIOUS NEED OF IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT HOSTILITIES:

3. APPEALS

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3. UPPEALS TO ALL GOVERNMENTS, AS WELL AS ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, TO MAKE SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ABOVE PURPOSES TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, AS WELL AS TO THE OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED.

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UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROVISIONAL

A/SPC/L.156
14 December 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-second session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 34

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 15 September 1967 (A/6797),

Taking note also of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period 1 July 1966-30 June 1967 (A/6713),

Concerned about the continued human suffering as a result of the recent hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of the above-mentioned resolution, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities;

3. Appeals to all Governments, as well as organizations and individuals, to make special contributions for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as to the other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

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1827/225/67

EN CLAIR

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3882 14 DECEMBER, 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 9.21 p.m. 14 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3882 OF 14 DECEMBER, RPT TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, ALGIERS, JEDDA, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UK MISSION GENEVA.

M.I.P.T.: UNRWA DEBATE.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF U.S. DRAFT RESOLUTION:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING ITS RESOLUTIONS 194 (III) OF 11 DECEMBER 1948, 302 (IV) OF 8 DECEMBER 1949, 393 (V) AND 394 (V) OF 2 AND 14 DECEMBER 1950, 512 (VI) AND 513 (VI) OF 26 JANUARY 1952, 614 (VII) OF 6 NOVEMBER 1952, 720 (VIII) OF 27 NOVEMBER 1953, 818 (IX) OF 4 DECEMBER 1954, 916 (X) OF 3 DECEMBER 1955, 1018 (XI) OF 28 FEBRUARY 1957, 1191 (XII) OF 12 DECEMBER 1957, 1315 (XIII) OF 12 DECEMBER 1958, 1456 (XIV) OF 9 DECEMBER 1959, 1604 (XV) OF 21 APRIL 1961, 1725 (XVI) OF 20 DECEMBER 1961, 1856 (XVII) OF 20 DECEMBER 1962, 1912 (XVIII) OF 3 DECEMBER 1963, 2002 (XIX) OF 10 FEBRUARY 1965 AND 2052 (XX) OF 15 DECEMBER 1965, AND 2154 (XXI) OF 18 NOVEMBER 1966,

NOTING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967,

1. NOTES WITH DEEP REGRET THAT REPATRIATION OR COMPENSATION OF THE REFUGEES AS PROVIDED FOR IN PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 194 (III) HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED, THAT NO SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PROGRAMME ENDORSED IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF RESOLUTION 513 (VI) FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES EITHER BY REPATRIATION OR RESETTLEMENT AND THAT, THEREFORE, THE SITUATION OF THE REFUGEES CONTINUES TO BE A MATTER OF SERIOUS CONCERN:

2. EXPRESSES ITS THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL AND THE / STAFF

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STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST FOR THEIR CONTINUED FAITHFUL EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE PALESTINE REFUGEES, AND TO THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR THEIR VALUABLE WORK IN ASSISTING THE REFUGEES:

3. DIRECTS THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS IN TAKING SUCH MEASURES, INCLUDING RECTIFICATION OF THE RELIEF ROLLS, AS TO ASSURE, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, THE MOST EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF BASED ON NEED:

4. NOTES WITH REGRET THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE WAS UNABLE TO FIND A MEANS TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 194 (III) AND REQUESTS THE UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE TO EXERT CONTINUED EFFORTS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF:

5. DIRECTS ATTENTION TO THE CONTINUING CRITICAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, AS OUTLINED IN THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S REPORTS:

6. NOTES WITH CONCERN THAT, DESPITE THE COMMENDABLE AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN COLLECTING ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HELP RELIEVE THE SERIOUS BUDGET DEFICIT OF THE PAST YEAR, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST CONTINUE TO FALL SHORT OF THE FUNDS NEEDED TO COVER ESSENTIAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS:

7. CALLS UPON ALL GOVERNMENTS AS A MATTER OF URGENCY TO MAKE THE MOST GENEROUS EFFORTS POSSIBLE TO MEET THE ANTICIPATED

/NEEDS

NEEDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, PARTICULARLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE BUDGETARY DEFICIT PROJECTED IN THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S REPORT, AND, THEREFORE, URGES NON-CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS TO CONTRIBUTE AND CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS TO CONSIDER INCREASING THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE PASS TO AMMAN 485, BEIRUT 227, CAIRO 241, TEL AVIV 631 AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM 44. ALGIERS 15, JEDDA 127, KUWAIT 23, RABAT 29, JERUSALEM 54 AND UK MISSION GENEVA 200.

LORD CARADON

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UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

PROVISIONAL

A/SPC/L.155
14 December 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-second session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 34

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

United States of America: draft resolution

(A) The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965 and 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, and 2154 (XXI) of 18 November 1966,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the

/...

Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Directs the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commissioner for Palestine was unable to find a means to achieve progress on the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. Directs attention to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's reports;

6. Notes with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General in collecting additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and, therefore, urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

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(W) 1821/224/67

15 DEC 1967

ENCLAIR.

IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE TO UKMIS NEW YORK.

TELEGRAM NUMBER 7515 15 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED. R. 4.24 P.M. 15 DECEMBER

ADDRESSED TO NEW YORK TELEGRAM NUMBER 7515 OF 15/12

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL-AVIV

WASHINGTON.

SAVING TO STOCKHOLM JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM

UK IS GENEVA.

YOUR TELEGRAM NO 3881: /UNRWA DEBATE/ 1224

PARAGRAPH 4.

I ENDORSE YOUR PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION.

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IMMEDIATE U.K. MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3881 14 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 8.12 p.m 14 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3881 OF 14 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY TEL. NO. 3851 1221 : UNRWA DEBATE.

THE AMERICANS TABLED THEIR DRAFT RESOLUTION THIS MORNING (TEXT IN MY I.F.T.). THE ONLY DIFFERENCE FROM THEIR EARLIER TEXT (MY TEL. NO. 3811 1218) IS AN EXPANSION OF OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 4, WHICH THE AMERICANS INCLUDED AFTER STRONG REPRESENTATIONS FROM AL FARRA (JORDAN) ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB GROUP. THE EXPANDED VERSION NOW CLOSELY RESEMBLES OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 7 OF LAST YEAR'S U.S. SPONSORED RESOLUTION NO. 2154 (XXI). THE AMERICANS EXPECT THAT MOST OF THE ARABS WILL VOTE FOR IT.

2. THE SWEDES ALSO TABLED A DRAFT ''HUMANITARIAN'' RESOLUTION (TEXT IN MY SECOND I.F.T.). THERE ARE 17 OTHER CO-SPONSORS, INCLUDING MOST OF THOSE WHO CO-SPONSORED GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 2252 OF 4 JULY.

3. THE SWEDISH DRAFT TEXT IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE. IT REAFFIRMS THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION OF 4 JULY: RENEWS THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL'S MANDATE TO SUCCOUR THOSE DISPLACED AND IN NEED AS A RESULT OF THE 5 JUNE WAR, IN THE SAME TERMS AS PARAGRAPH 6 OF THE 4 JULY RESOLUTION: AND APPEALS FOR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHERS FOR THIS PURPOSE IN THE SAME TERMS AS PARAGRAPH 9 OF THAT RESOLUTION. AL FARRA ON BEHALF OF THE ARABS SAYS THEY WILL VOTE FOR IT. KOMAY (ISRAEL) IS SEEKING INSTRUCTIONS BUT HAS TOLD THE SWEDES THAT HE THINKS HIS GOVERNMENT CAN PROBABLY ''LIVE WITH'' THE TEXT.

4. UNLESS YOU SEE OBJECTION, I PROPOSE TO VOTE FOR BOTH RESOLUTIONS, WHICH SEEM LIKELY TO ATTRACT WIDE SUPPORT. THE VOTE IS EXPECTED TOMORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT OR SATURDAY MORNING.

F.O. PASS AMMAN 484, BEIRUT 226, CAIRO 240, TEL AVIV 630 AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM 43, KUWAIT 22, JEDDA 126, RABAT 28, ALGIERS 14, JERUSALEM 53 AND UKMIS GENEVA 199.

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EN CLAIR

PRIORITY UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3872 14 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 7.09 p.m. 14 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 3872 OF 14 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MYTEL NO 3850: 1219

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE - UNRWA DEBATE.

CONTINUING THE GENERAL DEBATE THIS MORNING KOMAY (ISRAEL) SAID THAT THE ARAB LEADERS WHO HAD PREACHED AND PRACTISED WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST COULD NOT ESCAPE THE GUILT FOR ITS TRAGIC HUMAN CONSEQUENCES. IT WAS THE DEEPEST DESIRE OF ISRAEL TO OPEN A NEW CHAPTER IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE ARABS BASED ON RECONCILIATION, MUTUAL RESPECT AND MUTUAL INTERESTS. THE ARAB REFUGEE PROBLEM HAD BECOME THE POLITICAL INSTRUMENT OF ARAB BELLIGERENCE: THE REFUGEES WHO HAD BECOME INTEGRATED HAD BEEN DISREGARDED, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN REFUGEES AND NON-REFUGEES HAD BECOME BLURRED, THE REFUGEE STATISTICS SWELLED FROM YEAR TO YEAR AND THE GAP BETWEEN MYTH AND REALITY GREW WIDER.

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2...THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT WOULD PARTICIPATE FULLY IN AN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL PLAN TO DISPOSE OF THE PROBLEM IN THE BROAD FRAMEWORK OF AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT PEACE. CONSULTATIONS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE INITIATED BETWEEN ISRAEL, THE ARAB HOST COUNTRIES AND THE MAIN CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES TO WORK TOWARDS A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION AND INTEGRATION OF THE REFUGEES. ISRAEL WOULD SUBMIT PROPOSALS, PLACE WHATEVER RESOURCES IT COULD MAKE AVAILABLE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THIS PLAN, AND GIVE THE BENEFIT OF ALL ISRAEL'S EXPERIENCE IN SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. HE APPEALED TO NEIGHBOURING GOVERNMENTS NOT TO HURRY TO REJECT THE OFFER BUT TO PONDER IT WELL ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS.

3...THE REPORT OF UNRWA HAD SHOWN THAT ISRAEL HAD GIVEN THE AGENCY FULL CO-OPERATION, MONEY AND FACILITIES. IT WAS PREPARED TO PLACE AT UNRWA'S DISPOSAL A FULL RANGE OF TEXT BOOKS TO REPLACE THOSE WHICH WERE OFFENSIVE. ISRAEL'S CONSCIENCE IN THIS MATTER WAS CLEAR

/ BEFORE GOD

BEFORE GOD AND HISTORY: THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO VICTORY HAD BEEN ANNIHILATION.

4...THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION 2252 OF 4 JULY 1967, HAD DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN THOSE REFUGEES UNDER UNRWA'S MANDATE AND ''OTHER PERSONS IN THE AREA WHO ARE AT PRESENT DISPLACED''. THESE OTHER PERSONS WERE NOT REFUGEES AT ALL, IN THE NORMAL SENSE OF THAT TERM. MOST OF THE FIGURES FOR REFUGEES HAD NOT BEEN VERIFIED BY ANY INDEPENDENT SOURCE, BUT HAD BEEN SUPPLIED BY THE ARAB GOVERNMENTS THEMSELVES, AND WERE PROBABLY INFLATED. MANY NON-REFUGEES HAD MANAGED TO GET ON THE RATION ROLLS. HE DENIED THAT ISRAEL HAD EXPELLED REFUGEES ACROSS THE SUEZ CANAL, FROM THE GAZA STRIP OR FROM THE GOLAN HEIGHTS. SYRIA HAD LONG BEEN THE MOST BELLICOSE OF ISRAEL'S NEIGHBOURS. SHE WAS STILL PREACHING A RENEWED WAR AND ARMING AND DESPATCHING TERRORISTS. SYRIA HAD REFUSED TO RECEIVE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND EVEN BOYCOTTED ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCES JUST IN CASE A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT MIGHT BE DISCUSSED. ISRAEL HAD NOT EXPELLED REFUGEES ACROSS THE JORDAN: THOSE WHO FLED HAD DONE SO FOR A NUMBER OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, FAMILY OR PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS. THE JORDAN GOVERNMENT HAD CONVERTED A HUMANITARIAN QUESTION INTO A POLITICAL AND SECURITY ONE AND HAD OBSTRUCTED A GENERAL REPATRIATION. THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT COULD NOT AGREE TO ''AN OPEN DOOR POLICY'' UNTIL THERE WAS WIDER ISRAEL-JORDAN UNDERSTANDING. IN OCCUPIED JORDAN ISRAEL HAD TAKEN OVER UNRWA'S FEEDING PROGRAMMES AND HAD ALREADY REBUILT TWELVE HUNDRED HOUSING UNITS IN DAMAGED VILLAGES. THE COST TO ISRAEL FOR RELIEF, RECONSTRUCTION AND SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES WOULD BE BETWEEN 6 AND 7 MILLION ISRAELI POUNDS FOR THE NINE MONTHS TO MARCH 1968.

5...UNDER THE EGYPTIAN MILITARY REGIME, GAZA HAD REMAINED A DEAD END STREET FOR REFUGEES AND NON-REFUGEES ALIKE. THE U A R AUTHORITIES REGARDED THE INHABITANTS WITH INDIFFERENCE AT BEST AND PERSECUTION AT WORST, AND HAD DONE NOTHING TO IMPROVE THEIR LOT.

/ 6...THE MOST

6...THE MOST REASSURING FACTOR WAS THAT DAILY LIFE WAS SO NORMAL IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS THAT BARRIERS WERE CRUMBLING AND TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION JEWS AND ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION ARABS WERE MINGLING WITHOUT SERIOUS STRIFE. THIS WAS THE BASIS FOR SOME SOBER CONFIDENCE FOR THE FUTURE OF ISRAEL-ARAB RELATIONS AND FOR THE FUTURE OF THE REFUGEES.

7...BOUATTOURA (ALGERIA) SAID THAT ISRAELI PROPAGANDA EVEN WITH THE ''ACTIVE SUPPORT OF CERTAIN IMPERIALIST POWERS'' HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO GLOSS OVER THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEES. THIS PROBLEM COULD ONLY BECOME MORE SERIOUS AS ISRAEL WATCHED MORE CLOSELY OVER ITS OWN RACIAL PURITY. ZIONISM WAS LINKED TO, AND COULD NOT SURVIVE WITHOUT, POLICIES OF EXPANSIONISM AND COLONIALISM. WORLD IMPERIALISM WAS USING ISRAEL AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR BREAKING ARAB LIBERATION MOVEMENTS. THE ONLY LASTING SOLUTION LAY IN TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR THE REFUGEES, WHO WOULD HAVE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND SOONER OR LATER. THE U N MUST ASSUME ITS GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ENSURING THIS.

8...FOUNTAIN (U S A) SAID THAT THE U N'S IMMEDIATE CONCERN MUST BE FOR PRACTICAL ACTION. THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER 22, 1967 MIGHT OFFER A BETTER CHANCE FOR AN END TO CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AS IT INCLUDED A CALL FOR JUSTICE FOR THE REFUGEES. HE WISHED THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE WELL, REPEATING GOLDBERG'S PLEDGE THAT U S DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE WOULD BE BEHIND HIM. MEANWHILE, THE REFUGEES MUST BE FED, CLOTHED AND SHELTERED. UNRWA'S RECORD OF SERVICE IN THE PERIOD FOLLOWING HOSTILITIES WAS WORTHY OF SPECIAL COMMENDATION. THE U S DRAFT RESOLUTION (WHICH HE THEN INTRODUCED) NEEDED NO EXPLANATION, AS IT CLEARLY PARALLELED PAST ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ON THIS SUBJECT. AS REGARDS THE LACK OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION, HE NOTED THAT ITS FUTURE ROLE COULD ONLY BE DETERMINED AFTER AMBASSADOR JARRING HAD GOT DOWN TO HIS MISSION. PRAISEWORTHY PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE ON THE RECTIFICATION OF THE RATION ROLLS. HE HOPED THAT A JUST SOLUTION TO THE REFUGEE PROBLEMS WOULD BE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED ''WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT''.

/ 9...CHEN (CHINA)

9...CHEN (CHINA) REGRETTED THE CONTINUED EASTWARD FLO OF REFUGEES ACROSS THE JORDAN: REFUGEES WERE THE REAL LOSERS IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARABS.

10..IN A LONG AN ELOQUENT SPEECH FAIZ AL-SAYEGH (KUWAIT) WELCOMED THE ADMISSION OF PRSY TO THE U N BUT REGRETTED THAT PALESTINIANS WERE MERELY SPECTATORS OF THE PARADE TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS ESSENTIALLY POLITICAL. EVERY SINGLE PALESTINIAN WAS A VICTIM OF TOTAL TRAGEDY, EITHER LIVING AS A REFUGEE OR UNDER ALIEN DOMINATION. THE CONTINUED WAR WAS THE RESULT OF THIS DISPLACEMENT, AND NOT VICE VERSA. HE TRACED THE HISTORY OF ZIONIST THOUGHT FROM 1895, SHOWING THAT REMOVAL OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PHILOSOPHY. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY DURING THE BRITISH MANDATE OVER PALESTINE, AND AT THE TIME OF PARTITION, HAD NEVER ENVISAGED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PURELY JEWISH STATE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS. THE PARTITION RESOLUTION OF 1947 HAD IN FACT GUARANTEED THE ARABS THEIR FULL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MUST FULFIL ITS GUARANTEES OR NO STATE WOULD EVER TRUST IT AGAIN. THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES COULD NEVER BE INDUCED TO FORGET THEIR RIGHT TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND.

F O PASS ROUTINE AMMAN 483, BEIRUT 225, CAIRO 238, TEL AVIV 629, AND SAVING STOCKHOLM 42, JEDDA 125, ALGIERS 13, KUWAIT 21, RABAT 27, JERUSALEM 52 AND UKMIS GENEVA 198.

LORD CARADON.

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1827/222/67

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER/CAT A

PRIORITY FOREIGN OFFICE TO UKMIS NEW YORK

TELEGRAM NUMBER 7465 14 DECEMBER 1967.

R. 7.08 p.m. 14 December

15 DEC 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL FOR LORD CARADON FROM MR. ROBERTS.

Now see -/233

EGERTON'S LETTER 1827/203/67 TO MOBERLY:

U N R W A PLEDGE.

IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT THE ESSENTIAL RE-EXAMINATION OF ALL OUR OVERSEAS AID COMMITMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF DEVALUATION WILL NOT BE COMPLETED FOR ANOTHER MONTH OR SO AND THAT CONSEQUENTLY IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO LET YOU HAVE A PRECISE FIGURE FOR OUR 1968 CONTRIBUTION BEFORE 19 DECEMBER. I HAVE VERY MUCH IN MIND THE DIFFICULT POSITION IN WHICH THIS PLACES YOU, AND ALSO THE LIKELY EFFECT ON THE ARABS AND OTHERS OF OUR SEEMING TO HANG BACK WHEN MANY COUNTRIES ARE PLEDGING SUBSTANTIAL INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS. I KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT YOU WILL PLAY THIS DIFFICULT HAND TO AVOID AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ANY INDICATION OF DECREASING CONCERN FOR THE REFUGEES ON OUR PART.

2. IF YOU THINK IT WOULD HELP TACTICALLY, I WOULD BE WILLING TO PRESS THE TREASURY (OR RECOMMEND TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT HE DOES SO) TO AGREE TO YOUR PLEDGING A FIRST TRANCHE OF OUR CONTRIBUTION NOW, THOUGH IT WOULD HAVE TO BE UNDERSTOOD THAT AT THIS STAGE WE COULD MAKE NO COMMITTMENT ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE SECOND TRANCHE. I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR VIEWS ON THIS BY TELEGRAM.

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1827/221/67

CYPHER/CAT A 14 DEC 1967 CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3851 13 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 7.20 p.m. 13 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3851 OF 13 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON AND SAVING TO STOCKHOLM, JEDDA, ALGIERS, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3810: -1217

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

THE SWEDISH DELEGATION HAS NOW BEEN REQUESTED BY AL-FARRA (JORDAN), ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB GROUP, TO PREPARE A RESOLUTION OF THE HUMANITARIAN TYPE COVERING THE PROBLEM OF THE QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES. THE SWEDES HAVE TOLD THE ARABS THAT THEY WILL CONSIDER PREPARING A TEXT, ON CONDITION THAT (A) ITS CONTENT IS NON-CONTROVERSIAL: (B) IT DEALS WITH HUMANITARIAN MATTERS ONLY: AND (C) THERE IS A CLEAR INDICATION FROM A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE THAT SUCH A TEXT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE. AT PRESENT BARON LAGERFELT IS THINKING IN TERMS OF A SHORT RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PARAGRAPHS 6 AND 9 OF THE QUOTE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE UNQUOTE RESOLUTION NO. 2252 (ES-V) AS ITS MAIN OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS, WITH CONSEQUENTIAL CHANGES OF WORDING. THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE WOULD BE IN OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 6, WHERE THE VERB QUOTE REAFFIRMING UNQUOTE WOULD APPEAR INSTEAD OF QUOTE BEARING IN MIND UNQUOTE THE OBJECTIVES OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 237 OF 14 JUNE, WHICH CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL TO ENSURE THE SAFETY, WELFARE AND SECURITY OF THOSE DISPLACED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE 5 JUNE WAR.

2. THE SWEDES HAVE TOLD US THAT THEY WILL ONLY TABLE IF (I) IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS STIPULATED ABOVE, THEY CAN BE SURE OF GETTING AS CO-SPONSORS A MAJORITY OF THOSE (INCLUDING THE DANES, AUSTRIANS, FINNS, ETC.) WHO SPONSORED RESOLUTION NO. 2252: AND IF (II) THERE IS ALSO AN ANODYNE DRAFT (AS IN MY TELEGRAM NO. 3811) -1218

CONFIDENTIAL /DEALING WITH

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : Mr Hope

DRAFT SEEN BY : Mr Egerton
Mr Lambert

DEALING WITH THE QUESTION OF THE 1948 REFUGEES. THE SWEDES WOULD NOT MIND IF THE SPONSORING OF A NON-CONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTION RENEWING UNRWA'S MANDATE WAS UNDERTAKEN BY SOMEBODY ELSE RATHER THAN THE AMERICANS, BUT THEY WILL NOT THEMSELVES ACT UNLESS THERE IS A COMPLEMENTARY DRAFT ON THE 1948 REFUGEES.

3. THE AMERICANS ARE TAKING THE LINE THAT THEY WILL BE RELUCTANT TO TABLE THE DRAFT IN MY TELEGRAM NO. 3811, THOUGH THE ARABS HAVE REQUESTED THEM TO DO SO, IF THE REFUGEE ITEM IS IN FACT TO BE INCLUDED AS A SEPARATE ITEM ON THE AGENDA OF A RESUMED SESSION NEXT YEAR. BUT THEY WILL GO AHEAD AND TABLE THEIR DRAFT IF IT APPEARS THAT THE UNRWA DEBATE CAN BE WOUND UP THIS SESSION. THE LIKELY OUTCOME OF ALL THESE MANOEUVRINGS IS STILL NOT CLEAR.

4. THE MAIN ISRAELI STATEMENT WAS EXPECTED TODAY, BUT ON RECEIPT OF INSTRUCTIONS OVERNIGHT FROM TEL AVIV, THE ISRAELIS POSTPONED THEIR SPEECH UNTIL TOMORROW. THE U.S., FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION ARE ALSO DOWN TO SPEAK TOMORROW, AND THERE ARE 29 SPEAKERS DOWN FOR FRIDAY WHICH IT IS HOPED WILL BE THE LAST DAY OF THE DEBATE.

5. SINCE THE ABOVE WAS DRAFTED WE HAVE RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 7408 AND WILL ACT ACCORDINGLY.

F.O. PASS AMMAN 482, BEIRUT 224, CAIRO 237, TEL AVIV 627, AND SAVING STOCKHOLM 41, JEDDA 124, ALGIERS 12, KUWAIT 20, RABAT 26, JERUSALEM 51 AND UKMIS GENEVA 195.

LORD CARADON

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13 DEC 1967

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CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE

TO UKMIS NEW YORK

TELNO 7408

13 DECEMBER 1967

R. 3.20 P.M. 13 December

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED TO UKMIS NEW YORK TELNO 7408 OF 13 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN TEL AVIV WASHINGTON STOCKHOLM UKMIS GENEVA. AND SAVING TO BEIRUT CAIRO JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM.

-1214

YOUR TELEGRAM NUMBER 3783: UNRWA DEBATE.

WHILE YOU SHOULD CERTAINLY SUPPORT ANY ''HUMANITARIAN'' DRAFT RESOLUTION DEALING WITH THE ''NEW '' REFUGEES WHICH THE SWEDES MAY TABLE, I SHOULD NOT WISH YOU TO TAKE ANY SPECIAL STEPS TO ENCOURAGE THE SWEDES NOR SHOULD I WANT YOU TO CO-SPONSOR THEIR DRAFT. I WOULD HOPE THAT THIS WILL NOT CAUSE YOU ANY EMBARRASSMENT AS WE DID NOT SPONSOR THEIR RESOLUTION OF 4 JULY. FOR YOUR OWN INFORMATION, WHILE I AM ENTIRELY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE OBJECTS OF SUCH A DRAFT RESOLUTION, I AM VERY DOBTFUL WHETHER WE SHOULD BE WISE TO TAKE A LEADING PART IN URGING THE ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION AT THIS STAGE DEALING WITH A SUBJECT WHICH MUST BE ONE OF THE FIRST CONCERNS OF MR JARRING WHEN HE VISITS THE MIDDLE EAST CAPITALS. FOR THE TIME BEING I AM NOT INCLINED TO TAKE ANY INITIATIVE WHICH MIGHT SEEM TO CUT ACROSS HIS MISSION AND TO PRE-JUDGE HIS FINDINGS.

SOSEA

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1827/219/67

EN CLAIR

13 DEC 1967

ROUTE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3850 13 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 5.08 p.m. 13 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3850 OF 13 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, STOCKHOLM AND SAVING TO JEDDA, ALGIERS, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3808: 1216

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY VOLUNTEERS TO SPEAK IN THIS MORNING'S GENERAL DEBATE, ISSA NAKHLEH (PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION) SPOKE AT LENGTH. HE SAID HE HOPED TO SEE HIMSELF SITTING AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PALESTINE REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED NATIONS NEXT YEAR. HE DOUBTED WHETHER THE U.N. REALLY WISHED TO SOLVE EITHER THE REFUGEE PROBLEM OR THE PALESTINE PROBLEM. THE ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM WENT BACK TO 1916, WHEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MADE A DEAL WITH WORLD ZIONISM IN ORDER TO BRING THE U.S.A. INTO WORLD WAR I. HE RAN THROUGH A LONG LIST OF ISRAELI QUOTE WAR CRIMES UNQUOTE. HE FEARED THAT GOVERNMENTS WOULD PREVENT A U.N. CUSTODIAN FROM COLLECTING AND PAYING RENTS ON PALESTINE PROPERTY TO THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS, THE REFUGEES, ALTHOUGH THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WOULD SYMPATHISE IF THEY WERE ALLOWED TO LEARN THE FACTS.

2. THE BRITISH RESOLUTION RECENTLY PASSED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD, HE CLAIMED, GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS ONE OF THE U.N.'S QUOTE GREATEST INFAMIES UNQUOTE, AS IT PROLONGED AND CONFIRMED THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF PALESTINE. THE PALESTINE ARABS WOULD NEVER ALLOW ANY ARAB GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNISE THE RESULTS OF THIS INJUSTICE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, EVEN IF THEY WANTED TO DO SO. IF THE U.S.A. WOULD ONLY DECLARE ITS NEUTRALITY, CANCELLING ITS BILLION DOLLAR ANNUAL GRANT TO ISRAEL, THE ARABS COULD DEAL WITH THE

/PROBLEM

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : JLE

DRAFT SEEN BY :

PROBLEM BY THEMSELVES. JUSTICE WAS BOUND TO TRIUMPH IN THE END AND THE PALESTINIAN ARABS WERE PREPARED TO WAIT A HUNDRED YEARS IF NECESSARY.

3. THERE BEING NO FURTHER SPEAKERS, THE CHAIRMAN ADJOURNED THE PROCEEDINGS UNTIL TOMORROW. THIS LEAVES 49 SPEAKERS TO BE FITTED INTO TWO (OR POSSIBLY TWO AND A HALF) DAYS.

F.O. PASS AMMAN 481, BEIRUT 223, CAIRO 236, TEL AVIV 626, STOCKHOLM 38, AND SAVING JEDDA 123, ALGIERS 11, KUWAIT 19, RABAT 25, JERUSALEM 50 AND UKMIS GENEVA 194.

LORD CARADON

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CYPHER/CAT A CONFIDENTIAL 1827/218/67

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3811 12 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL 13 DEC 1967 D. 8.08 P.M. 12 DECEMBER

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3811 OF 12 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, STOCKHOLM AND SAVING TO JEDDA, ALGIERS, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TELEGRAM: UNRWA DEBATE.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE U.S. DRAFT RESOLUTION CIRCULATED FOR COMMENTS TO THE CANADIANS, ARABS AND OURSELVES THIS MORNING: BEGINS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING ITS RESOLUTIONS 194 (III) OF 11 DECEMBER 1948, 302 (IV) OF 8 DECEMBER 1949, 393 (V) AND 394 (V) OF 2 AND 14 DECEMBER 1950, 512 (VI) AND 513 (VI) OF 26 JANUARY 1952, 614 (VII) OF 6 NOVEMBER 1952, 720 (VIII) OF 27 NOVEMBER 1953, 818 (IX) OF 4 DECEMBER 1954, 916 (X) OF 3 DECEMBER 1955, 1018 (XI) OF 28 FEBRUARY 1957, 1191 (XII) OF 12 DECEMBER 1957, 1315 (XIII) OF 12 DECEMBER 1958, 1456 (XIV) OF 9 DECEMBER 1959, 1604 (XV) OF 21 APRIL 1961, 1725 (XVI) OF 20 DECEMBER 1961, 1856 (XVII) OF 20 DECEMBER 1962, 1912 (XVIII) OF 3 DECEMBER 1963, 2002 (XIX) OF 10 FEBRUARY 1965 AND 2052 (XX) OF 15 DECEMBER 1965, AND 2154 (XXI) OF 18 NOVEMBER 1966,

NOTING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1967,

1. NOTES WITH DEEP REGRET THAT REPATRIATION OR COMPENSATION OF THE REFUGEES AS PROVIDED FOR IN PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 194 (III) HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED, THAT NO SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PROGRAMME ENDORSED IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF RESOLUTION 513 (VI) FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES EITHER BY REPATRIATION OR RESETTLEMENT AND THAT, THEREFORE, THE SITUATION OF THE REFUGEES CONTINUES TO BE A MATTER OF SERIOUS CONCERN:

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : HJC CONFIDENTIAL /2. EXPRESSES

DRAFT SENT BY : SLE

2. EXPRESSES ITS THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL AND THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST FOR THEIR CONTINUED FAITHFUL EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE PALESTINE REFUGEES, AND TO THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS FOR THEIR VALUABLE WORK IN ASSISTING THE REFUGEES:

3. DIRECTS THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS IN TAKING SUCH MEASURES, INCLUDING RECTIFICATION OF THE RELIEF ROLLS, AS TO ASSURE, IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, THE MOST EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF BASED ON NEED:

4. NOTES WITH REGRET THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE WAS UNABLE TO FIND A MEANS TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 194 (III):

5. DIRECTS ATTENTION TO THE CONTINUING CRITICAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, AS OUTLINED IN THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S REPORTS:

6. NOTES WITH CONCERN THAT, DESPITE THE COMMENDABLE AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN COLLECTING ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HELP RELIEVE THE SERIOUS BUDGET DEFICIT OF THE PAST YEAR, CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST CONTINUE TO FALL SHORT OF THE FUNDS NEEDED TO COVER ESSENTIAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS:

7. CALLS UPON ALL GOVERNMENTS AS A MATTER OF URGENCY TO MAKE THE MOST GENEROUS EFFORTS POSSIBLE TO MEET THE ANTICIPATED NEEDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALIESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST, PARTICULARLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE

/BUDGETARY

BUDGETARY DEFICIT PROJECTED IN THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S REPORT, AND, THEREFORE, URGES NON-CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS TO CONTRIBUTE AND CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS TO CONSIDER INCREASING THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

ENDS

F.O. PASS AMMAN 479, BEIRUT 221, CAIRO 234, TEL AVIV 624, STOCKHOLM 34 AND SAVING JEDDA 120, ALGIERS 9, KUWAIT 17, RABAT 23, JERUSALEM 48 AND UKMIS GENEVA 188.

LORD CARADON

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Draft U.S. Resolution (circulated 12/12/67)

(A) The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 16 February 1965 and 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, and 2154 (XXI) of 18 November 1966,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the

reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Directs the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means to achieve progress on the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III);

5. Directs attention to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's reports;

6. Notes with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General in collecting additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and, therefore, urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

B

(W) 1827/217/67

CYPHER/CAT A RESTRICTED

IMMEDIATE UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO 3839 13 DECEMBER 1967

RESTRICTED D. 9.15 a.m. 13 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 3839 OF 13 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT CAIRO TEL AVIV WASHINGTON STOCKHOLM AND SAVING TO JEDDA ALGIERS KUWAIT RABAT JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

MYTEL NO 3810: 1247

U N R W A DEBATE.

IN SECOND SENTENCE OF PARAGRAPH 3 FOR ''THE REFUGEE ITEM AS THE MAIN MIDDLE EAST ITEM ON THE AGENDA OF A RESUMED SESSION'' PLEASE READ ''THE REFUGEE ITEM AS WELL AS THE MAIN MIDDLE EAST ITEM.....''.

F O PASS ROUTINE AMMAN 480, BEIRUT 222, CAIRO 235, TEL AVIV 625, STOCKHOLM 37 AND SAVING TO JEDDA 122, ALGIERS 10, KUWAIT 18, RABAT 24, JERUSALEM 49 AND UKMIS GENEVA 191.

LORD CARADON.

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DRAFT INITIALLED BY : SLE

DRAFT SEEN BY : —

1827/217/67

13 DEC 1967

CYPHER CTA/A CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELNO. 3810 12 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 7.22 P.M. 12 DECEMBER

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO. 3810 OF 12 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, STOCKHOLM AND SAVING TO JEDDA, ALGIERS, KUWAIT, RABAT, JERUSALEM AND UKMIS GENEVA.

1214

MY TELNO. 3783: SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

THE AMERICANS THIS MORNING CIRCULATED INFORMALLY THE TEXT (SEE M.I.F.T.) OF THEIR DRAFT RESOLUTION.

1215

2. THEY EXPLAINED THAT IT REPRESENTS A SIMPLE REARRANGEMENT OF THE CONTENTS OF LAST YEAR'S UNRWA RESOLUTION NO. 2154(XXI). THE EMPHASIS THIS YEAR IS PLACED ON THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, WHICH ARE DEALT WITH IN THE LAST THREE OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS. LAST YEAR'S TWO PARAGRAPHS ON THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE ARE MERGED INTO ONE BRIEF OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH. THERE IS NO REFERENCE IN THE DRAFT TO THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES FOR THE REASONS GIVEN IN PARAGRAPH 3 OF MY TELEGRAM UNDER REFERENCE. THE AMERICANS HAVE HOWEVER TOLD US IN CONFIDENCE THAT THE ISRAELIS, WHO WOULD RATHER SEE A REFERENCE TO THE PROBLEM OF THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES IN THE AMERICAN DRAFT THAN IN ANY OTHER TEXT, ASKED THEM YESTERDAY TO INCLUDE A PREAMBULAR REFERENCE TO THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION NO. 2252/ES-V OF 4 JULY. THE AMERICANS WERE NOT KEEN ON THIS IDEA, PREFERRING THAT IT SHOULD BE DEALT WITH SEPARATELY (AND BY SOMEBODY ELSE).

3. THIS MORNING AMBASSADOR FINGER (US) SAW AL-FARRA (JORDAN), WHO IS SPEAKING FOR THE ARABS ON REFUGEE MATTERS IN THIS DEBATE, GAVE HIM A COPY OF THE AMERICAN DRAFT RESOLUTION AND ASKED FOR HIS COMMENTS. AL FARRA HINTED THAT IF THERE WAS NO SATISFACTORY OUTCOME TO THE DEBATE FROM THE ARAB POINT OF VIEW, THE GROUP INTENDED TO ASK THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO INCLUDE THE REFUGEE ITEM AS

/THE MAIN

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : CPH

DRAFT SEEN BY : SUE Hoff Lambert

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THE MAIN MIDDLE EAST ITEM ON THE AGENDA OF A RESUMED SESSION IN 1968. THE AMERICANS TAKE THIS AS AN EFFORT AT ADDITIONAL PRESSURE ON THEM TO ACCEPT ARAB-INSPIRED SUGGESTIONS OR AMENDMENTS TO THEIR TEXT. THE MAIN AMENDMENT SUGGESTED SO FAR IS THE ADDITION OF A CLAUSE AT THE END OF OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE DRAFT CALLING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 194 (III).

4. THE SWEDES ARE STILL SHOWING SIGNS OF RELUCTANCE TO GO AHEAD WITH CIRCULATING A HUMANITARIAN-TYPE RESOLUTION, THOUGH THE ARABS ARE KEEN THAT THEY SHOULD DO SO, IF ONLY IN THE FORM OF A REAFFIRMATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 2252 OF 14 JULY. THE AUSTRIANS HAVE GIVEN A HINT THAT THEY MIGHT BE WILLING TO LAUNCH A DRAFT OF THIS SORT IF THE SWEDES WILL NOT, BUT IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO SEE HOW THE SITUATION WILL DEVELOP.

5. AS WE HAVE BEEN ASKED FOR OUR VIEWS ON THE U.S. DRAFT RESOLUTION I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY COMMENTS BY 1000 HOURS NEW YORK TIME TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY).

F.O. PASS AMMAN 478, BEIRUT 220, CAIRO 233, TEL AVIV 623, STOCKHOLM 33 AND SAVING TO JEDDA 119, ALGIERS 8, KUWAIT 16, RABAT 22, JERUSALEM 47 AND UKMIS GENEVA 187.

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ROUTINE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3808 12 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED 13 DEC 1967 D. 7.50 p.m. 12 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3808 OF 12 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, UKMIS GENEVA, STOCKHOLM AND SAVING TO JEDDA, KUWAIT, ALGIERS, RABAT AND JERUSALEM.

/1213

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3782: SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA DEBATE.

WHEN THE GENERAL DEBATE RESUMED THIS MORNING, THE CHAIRMAN PROPOSED THAT THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION AND THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATIONS, ON WHOSE BEHALF APPLICATIONS HAD BEEN SUBMITTED, SHOULD BE HEARD ON THE SAME UNDERSTANDING AS IN 1965, I.E. THAT THIS DID NOT IN ANY WAY IMPLY U.N. RECOGNITION OF THE ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED. THIS WAS AGREED, THOUGH KOMAY (ISRAEL) FORMALLY RESERVED HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

2. EL FARRA (JORDAN) PAID TRIBUTE TO THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL. HE SPOKE OF THE 245,000 QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES ON THE EAST BANK OF THE JORDAN, AND THE EXPULSION THIS WEEK OF THE NUSEIRAT TRIBE OF 294 JORDANIANS ACROSS THE RIVER. ISRAEL WAS CREATING A NEW VACUUM TO BE FILLED BY THE IMMIGRANTS SHE WAS CALLING FOR. ONE ARAB QUARTER OF JERUSALEM HAD BEEN BULLDOZED FLAT, AS HAD MANY VILLAGES. REFUGEES AND RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL LEADERS WERE BEING EXPELLED FROM JERUSALEM AND THOSE WHO REMAINED WERE BEING SUBJECTED TO MANY FORMS OF TORTURES AND HUMILIATION. THE U.N. MUST ACT TO PREVENT THIS AND NOT BE CONTENT WITH MEASURES THAT HAD ALREADY FAILED.

3. THE ISRAELIS, HE SAID, SAT IN VARIOUS FORUMS REPEATING THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE BUT THERE WAS NO PEACE. THEY DEMANDED THAT DEMARCATION LINES SHOULD NOW BE BASED ON THE CEASE-FIRE LINES OF 7, 8 AND 10 JUNE: PREVIOUS ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS HAD GONE BY THE BOARD. THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WAS PART OF THE ISRAELI POLICY OF EXPANSION. HE ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE CURRENCY UNRWA WAS USING IN THE

/OCCUPIED

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OCCUPIED AREAS AND PARTICULARLY IN ARAB JERUSALEM. AS LONG AS ISRAELI TROOPS REMAINED IN OCCUPATION OF ARAB TERRITORY AND FAILED TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF THE REFUGEES THE ARABS WERE NOT INTERESTED IN PEACE. REPATRIATION OF ALL THE REFUGEES WITHOUT CONDITIONS WAS THE JUST SOLUTION FOR WHICH THERE WAS NO SUPSTITUTE. THE CONCEPT OF DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN JEWS AND NON-JEWS WAS QUOTE IMMORAL UNQUOTE AS THE JEWS THEMSELVES WELL KNEW. THE RETURN OF ALL REFUGEES, REGARDLESS OF RACE OR RELIGION WAS THE CHALLENGE THAT ISRAEL FACED.

4. KOMAY (ISRAEL) DENIED ALLEGATIONS OF THE EXPULSION OF THE NUSEIRAT TRIBE, SAYING THAT ISRAEL WAS PREPARING AN ANSWER TO THE JORDANIAN COMPLAINT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. EL FARRA SAID THAT FACTS WERE FACTS.

5. IN THE AFTERNOON LAMBERT (U.K.) SPOKE. (FULL TEXT BY BAG.)

6. MALITZA (RUMANIA) RECALLED RESOLUTION 194 (III) SAYING THAT THE ONLY REALISTIC SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM LAY IN LOOKING AFTER THE INTERESTS OF THE REFUGEES, THE PARTIES MOST CLOSELY CONCERNED. HE REGRETTED THAT THIS AND SIMILAR RESOLUTIONS HAD NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED AND THAT THE QUOTE PRECARIOUS POSITION UNQUOTE OF THE REFUGEES CONTINUED. THE PROBLEM WAS POLITICAL, PART OF THE WHOLE COMPLEX OF MIDDLE EASTERN PROBLEMS, TO WHICH A SOLUTION HAD NEVER BEEN FOUND. THERE WAS AN URGENT NEED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERINGS OF ARAB REFUGEES, AND RUMANIA HAD CONTRIBUTED TO THIS END. HOWEVER, A FINAL SOLUTION WOULD HAVE TO BE BASED ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AND PATIENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED FOR THIS PURPOSE. THIS SOLUTION WOULD DEPEND ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES AND THE SECURITY OF ALL STATES IN THE AREA. ALL MEMBERS SHOULD TRY TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS A CLIMATE WHICH WOULD BE IN ACCORD WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE AREA, USING EXCLUSIVELY PEACEFUL MEANS.

/7. EL FARRA

7. EL FARRA (JORDAN) ASKED THAT CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PRESS RELEASES ON HIS SPEECH. THE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WERE 46 FURTHER SPEAKERS IN THE DEBATE. THE LIST OF SPEAKERS WAS THEN CLOSED.

F.O. PASS AMMAN 477, BEIRUT 219, CAIRO 231, TEL AVIV 622, UKMIS GENEVA 157, STOCKHOLM 32 AND SAVING JEDDA 118, KUWAIT 15, ALGIERS 7, RABAT 21 AND JERUSALEM 46.

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(W) 1527/216/67

12 DEC 1967

Hearing of the Palestine Arab Delegation
(the Mufti of Jerusalem's group) and the
Palestine Liberation Organisation (Shuqairi's crew)

The Chairman will this morning propose that the requests received for the Committee to hear these two groups should be granted in accordance with the precedent set in 1965 - namely, that this does not imply U.N. recognition in any way of the organisations concerned.

2. We can agree to this proposal.

(S. L. Egerton)
12 December, 1967.

Mr. Lambert
Mr. Hope

CONFIDENTIAL
(1082/67)

12 DEC 1967

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL-GENERAL

To: S. Egerton, Esq.,
U.K. Mission,
NEW YORK.

X
88

11/12

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
JERUSALEM.

7 December, 1967.

CONFIDENTIAL

1827/215/67

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
JERUSALEM.

(1082/67)

7 December, 1967.

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Destroyed Villages.

In correspondence resting with Norman Aspin's letter 1083/67 of 14 August and my letter 1082/67 of 24 August we reported the intentional destruction of several West Bank villages by the Israeli forces in the days immediately following the fighting.

2. The Israeli authorities have now announced that they intend to rehouse the inhabitants of Kalkilya by repairing damaged houses and replacing those completely destroyed with one-room dwellings which the families will be assisted by loans to expand. (This is similar to the system by which the UNRWA refugee camps were built.) The UNRWA representative, however, who has just been there, tells me that this is still only a declaration of intention and that no work has yet started. The inhabitants are still living in the ruins or in tents that have been provided by UNRWA and voluntary organisations. The decision to rebuild the village is, of course, a step forward, though it would have been much more helpful if it had been taken in time for work to start before the winter rains came on, as they have now done in earnest.

3. The Israelis had already declared their intention not to allow inhabitants to return to the three villages destroyed in the Latrun area (Beit Nuba, Imwas and Yalu) and they are sticking firmly to this. The area is still closed to normal traffic. The Mayors of Remallah and Bireh have recently circulated an appeal for help for the population pleading in particular that they should be allowed to return to the destroyed villages. The appeal contains an account of the destruction in the following terms:-

> "On the 14th of June 1967, nearly a week after the occupation of the West Bank by the Israeli Defence Army, and the Cease Fire Agreement, the unarmed and peaceful inhabitants of the three above mentioned Arab front-line villages were unscrupulously and willfully forced to abandon their homes and seek open-air shelter and refuge elsewhere, yet, completely outside their own vicinity and immediate neighbourhood. Once deserted, no time was wasted and the Israeli Demolishing Squads completely annihilated what those villagers had built and cherished through long and trying years."

/This

J. C. Moberly, Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

This rings true and is closely in line with what we know to have been done in the other villages. The appeal says that 9,000 people are involved but other estimates which we have reported have never put the number higher than 6,000. The UNRWA representative thinks that there are now only about 2,000 of them living in neighbouring villages and that the others have crossed the Jordan.

4. These newly-displaced persons are not formally the responsibility of UNRWA, who had nevertheless to step into the breach and are still providing emergency feeding and medical services for them. The Israeli authorities have rather resented UNRWA's intervention but could hardly complain since they did very little themselves. They have now told UNRWA that the Israeli Ministry of Welfare will take over full responsibility for persons displaced by the June war as from 1 January, 1968, at which time UNRWA's responsibility for them will cease. The UNRWA representative is, however, waiting for written confirmation of this before planning to cut off help to these people. The numbers are not great in relation to UNRWA's responsibility for old refugees on the West Bank. This has been reduced by the movement across the Jordan but still stands at a ration strength of 160,000 plus about 60,000 registered refugees not entitled to rations.

5. A few people are still being displaced by destruction, such as that at Jiflik referred to in my letter of 22 November (not to UKMis, New York). This was not an UNRWA village but the local statement that the occupants were offered alternative accommodation is, according to the UNRWA representative, not quite accurate. What has happened is that the few remaining villagers are squatting in scattered empty houses in the neighbourhood, but these also are due to be razed for security reasons and they will then be homeless.

6. I am sending copies of this letter to the Chanceries in Tel Aviv and Amman and to Stephen Egerton at the United Kingdom Mission, New York.

(J. H. Lewen)

4827/214/67

12 DEC 1967

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IMMEDIATE U.K. MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3783 11 DECEMBER 1967

CONFIDENTIAL D. 9.14 a.m. 11 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3783 OF 11 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, STOCKHOLM, UKMIS GENEVA AND SAVING TO JEDDA; ALGIERS, KUWAIT, RABAT AND JERUSALEM.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3782: SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNWRA DEBATE.

THIS STARTED THIS AFTERNOON ON AN ACRIMONIOUS NOTE. THE FOLLOLING BACKGROUND MAY BE OF SOME INTEREST. THE AMERICANS WERE PREPARED LAST WEEK TO LET THE SWEDES (AS AUTHORS OF THE ''HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE'' RESOLUTION NO. 2252/ES-V OF 4 JULY) MAKE THE RUNNING AND TABLE A MODERATELY WORDED DRAFT ON THE LINES OF LAST YEAR'S UNRWA RESOLUTION, WITH AN INOFFENSIVE REFERENCE TO THE NEED FOR PERMITTING THE RETURN TO THEIR HOMES OF THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES.

2. THE SWEDES HOWEVER, THOUGH INITIALLY TEMPTED, DREW BACK WHEN THEY REALISED THAT THE DEBATE WAS LIKELY TO BE HIGHLY POLITICAL AND BITTER. FURTHERMORE, THE ARABS, LED BY AMBASSADOR AL-FARRA OF JORDAN, TOLD THE AMERICANS ON 8 DECEMBER THAT THEY FEARED THAT IF THE U.S. DID NOT TABLE A DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE USUAL LINES, THIS MIGHT BE TAKEN IN THE REGION AS AN INDICATION THAT U.S. SUPPORT FOR UNRWA WAS WAIVERING, IF NOT ABOUT TO TAPER OFF. THEY ACCORDINGLY ASKED THE AMERICANS TO DRAFT ON THE LINES OF LAST YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

3. THE U.S. MISSION THEN PREPARED A DRAFT WHICH CONTAINED NO REFERENCE TO THE ''NEW '' REFUGEES, ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS UP TO THE ARABS TO GET THE SWEDES OR SOME OTHER NEUTRAL DELEGATION TO TABLE ON THIS, IF REFERENCE TO THIS ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM WAS IN THEIR VIEW ESSENTIAL. THE AMERICANS ARE MEETING THE ARABS TOOORROW BEFORE THE COMMITTEE'S MORNING MEETING AND WILL TAKE THE LINE WITH THEM THAT

(A) A RESOLUTION THIS YEAR IS NOT REALLY NECESSARY AT ALL, AS

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : HE CONFIDENTIAL /UNRWA'S

DRAFT SEEN BY : SLE Hambro CPH

UNRWA'S MANDATE IS NOT DUE FOR RENEWAL TILL MID-1969, AND AS THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL ALREADY HAS AUTHORITY TO CARE FOR THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES UNDER THE TERMS OF THE ''HUMANITARIAN'' RESOLUTION OF 4 JULY. HOWEVER,

(B) IF THE ARABS INSIST ON THE U.S. TABLING A DRAFT, AN ANODYNE REPETITION OF LAST YEAR'S RESOLUTION IS THE MOST THAT THE U.S. WILL CONTEMPLATE, SINCE THEY CANNOT RISK PREJUDICING JARRING'S MISSION.

4. THE U.S. MISSION ARE FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO GET THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO CLEAR THEIR PREFERRED VERSION OF A U.S. DRAFT. WHEN THIS IS DONE, PROBABLY TOMORROW, WE SHALL RECEIVE A COPY. MEANWHILE THE SWEDES ARE SAYING THAT THEY MAY TABLE A BRIEF ''HUMANITARIAN'' DRAFT DEALING WITH THE ''NEW'' REFUGEES ONLY, IF A MAJORITY OF THE ARABS PRESS THEM TO DO SO, AND IF A WIDE ENOUGH RANGE OF CO-SPONSORS BECOMES AVAILABLE. THEY WILL LOOK INITIALLY TO THE 18 OTHER CO-SPONSORS OF THEIR RESOLUTION OF 4 JULY.

5. I THINK IT SSENTIAL THAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD ENDORSE SOME REFERENCE TO THE NEED FOR THE RETURN OF "NEW" REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY. I PROPOSE THEREFORE SUBJECT TO YOUR VIEWS, TO ENCOURAGE THE SWEDES TO TABLE A MODERATELY WORDED HUMANITARIAN-TYPE RESOLUTION COVERING THIS POINT, AT WHATEVER SEEMS THE MOST SUITABLE POINT OF THE DEBATE. I WOULD OFFER TO CO-SPONSOR A DRAFT IF THIS WOULD HELP THEM.

F O PASS ROUTINE TO AMMAN 476, BEIRUT 218, CAIRO 230, TEL AVIV 621, STOCKHOLM 31, UKMIS GENEVA 156 AND SAVING TO JEDDA 117, ALGIER 6, KUWAIT 14, RABAT 20 AND JERUSALEM 45.

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IMMEDIATE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3782 11 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 8.58 p.m. 11 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3782 OF 11 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN, BEIRUT, CAIRO, TEL AVIV, WASHINGTON, UKMIS GENEVA AND STOCKHOLM AND SAVING TO JEDDA, KUWAIT, ALGIERS, RABAT AND JERUSALEM.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: UNRWA.

OPENING THE GENERAL DEBATE ON THE UNRWA REPORT, MICHELMORE, THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL, SPOKE OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE 350,000 TO 400,000 QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES CREATED BY THE JUNE WAR. HE HOPED THAT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 OF 22 NOVEMBER MIGHT BE A TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND THAT UNRWA MIGHT PROVE ITSELF A STEADYING INFLUENCE IN THE AREA. 200 TO 300 REFUGEES A DAY WERE STILL MOVING EAST ACROSS THE JORDAN: THE FLOW COMING THE OTHER WAY WAS NEGLIGIBLE. THE TOTAL OF QUOTE NEW UNQUOTE REFUGEES ON THE EAST BANK WAS NOW ABOUT 245,000 ACCORDING TO UNRWA'S RECKONING. HE URGED THAT REFUGEES MIGHT BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES ON THE GROUNDS OF HUMANITY ESPECIALLY AS WINTER STORMS WERE ALREADY CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGE TO TENTED CAMPS WITH THE CONSEQUENT DANGER OF EPIDEMICS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. MOST OF THE CHILDREN UNDER TWO WERE UNDER WEIGHT AND THEREFORE LIABLE TO DISEASE. CONTINUED HOSTILITY ALONG THE CEASE-FIRE LINE ALSO PRESENTED A HAZARD TO LIFE.

2. THE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN UNRWA'S ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS OF REFUGEES IN GAZA AND ON THE WEST BANK, AND THOSE GIVEN BY ISRAELI CENSUSES HAD BEEN CAUSED BY DIFFERENT METHODS OF REGISTRATION, FOR DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES. UNRWA WAS REVISING ITS STATISTICAL METHODS, AND THE RESULTS OF A RECENT REVIEW WOULD BE AVAILABLE WITHIN A FEW WEEKS. HE HAD NO DESIRE TO ARGUE ENDLESSLY ABOUT STATISTICS.

/3. WHILE

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3. WHILE FUNDS WERE COMING IN FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING, WHICH WERE THE KEY TO OPPORTUNITY FOR REFUGEES, THERE WAS CAUSE FOR QUOTE SERIOUS CONCERN UNQUOTE ON FINANCING THE BASIC ESSENTIALS. UNRWA WAS PRACTISING AS MUCH AUSTERITY AS POSSIBLE, BUT MONEY WAS STILL SHORT. THE 1968 BUDGET HAD BEEN WORKED OUT ON A CONJECTURAL BASIS FOUR MONTHS AGO AND ANY REVISION ON IT NOW WOULD STILL BE PARTLY GUESS WORK. HOWEVER, AT LEAST DOLLARS 1.5 MILLION EXTRA WOULD BE NEEDED THIS YEAR, BRINGING THE ESTIMATES FOR 1968 UP TO DOLLARS 47.5 MILLION AS AGAINST THE EARLIER ESTIMATE OF DOLLARS 46 MILLION. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (INCLUDING DOLLARS 207,000 FROM THE U.K. AND DOLLARS THREE AND A HALF MILLION FROM NEED IN THE U.S.A.) HAD BEEN VERY GENEROUS. BUT THE BIG QUESTION WAS STILL HOW MUCH WOULD GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTE. DOLLARS 26.3 MILLION HAD BEEN PLEDGED BY MEMBER STATES AND HE HOPED THAT OTHER REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS WOULD SOON ANNOUNCE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTINUE TO GIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. EVEN IF THEY DID SO ON THE NORMAL SCALE IT SEEMED LIKELY THAT UNRWA WOULD STILL BE DOLLARS 7 MILLION SHORT OF THE DOLLARS 47 1/2 MILLION NEEDED AND THE PROBLEM WAS HOW TO CLOSE THAT GAP.

4. UNRWA SHOULD HE BELIEVED CONTINUE ITS FULL SERVICES IN 1968 GIVING HELP ON A TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY BASIS TO NEW REFUGEES AND CONCENTRATING ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING. THE U.N. MUST DEVISE A MEANS OF PUTTING THE AGENCY ON A SECURE FINANCIAL BASIS (THERE WAS A DOLLARS 9 MILLION CUMULATIVE DEFICIT OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS). IF NO SECURE BASIS COULD BE LAID DOWN THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD SAY WHAT UNRWA SHOULD DO TO BRING ITS ACCOUNTS TO BALANCE. THIS WAS A POLITICAL PROBLEM WHICH MERE ADMINISTRATORS COULD NOT HOPE TO SOLVE.

5. DE PINIES (SPAIN) SAID THAT SPAIN WAS NOT YET SATISFIED WITH THE LEVEL OF HER CONTRIBUTION, SUCH WAS THE CLOSENESS OF HER TIES WITH ARAB COUNTRIES. HE RECALLED LAST YEAR'S RESOLUTION ON THE UNRWA DEBATE AND REGRETTED THE LACK OF PROGRESS ON REHABILITATION AND

/COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION OF THE REFUGEES. A POLITICAL SOLUTION, WHICH WOULD ENTAIL ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL BEHIND THE LINES OF 5 JUNE, 1967, WAS NEEDED URGENTLY. ISRAEL SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY A DE FACTO OCCUPATION OF ARAB SOIL.

6. DAOUDY (SYRIA) EXPRESSED SOME RESERVATIONS ON THE UNRWA REPORT BUT SAID THAT HE HAD NO DOUBTS ABOUT THE GOOD INTENTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL. HE SPOKE OF THE ATTEMPT OF SOME DONORS TO STEER UNRWA ALONG FIXED LINES WHICH WERE NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE REFUGEES. HE THEN INDULGED IN A LENGTHY AND STANDARD ATTACK ON QUOTE ZIONIST AGGRESSION UNQUOTE SINCE THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND QUOTED SUPPOSEDLY EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF ISRAELI WAR CRIMES SINCE 5 JUNE. LOOTING HAD OCCURRED IN ALL OCCUPIED ZONES AND UNEF INSTALLATIONS HAD NOT BEEN EXEMPT. ISRAEL'S CLAIM TO HAVE ALLOWED BACK SOME 10,000 OF THE 250,000 REFUGEES SHE HAD EXPELLED WAS STILL SMALLER THAN THE TOTAL OF THOSE WHO HAD BEEN FORCED, AND WERE STILL BEING FORCED, TO LEAVE THE WEST BANK. HE MENTIONED ISRAELI NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE ASSEMBLY'S TWO RESOLUTIONS ON JERUSALEM. ISRAEL'S OBSTINACY COULD ONLY BE EXPLAINED LOGICALLY BY U.S.A. SUPPORT DURING, BEFORE, AND AFTER AGGRESSION. HE DERIDED THE QUOTE FARCE UNQUOTE OF ISRAEL AS A REFUGE OF THE PERSECUTED, QUOTING DE GAULLE IN EXTENSO, AND DREW A COMPARISON BETWEEN ISRAEL AND NAZI OCCUPATION IN FRANCE.

7. THE DEBATE ADJOURNED UNTIL 10.30 A.M. TOMORROW (TUESDAY).

F.O. PASS AMMAN 475, BEIRUT 217, CAIRO 229, TEL AVIV 620, UKMIS GENEVA 155, STOCKHOLM 30 AND SAVING JEDDA 116, KUWAIT 13, ALGIERS 5 RABAT 19 AND JERUSALEM 44.

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11 DEC 1967

Para 8 interpretation

(1) Mr Lambert 12/12/67

(2) Mr Jones 11/12.

Pl. rep revised

Statement by the United Kingdom Delegate

in the Special Political Committee

United Nations Relief and Works Agency Debate

Mr. Chairman, The reports we have to consider in the UNRWA debate this year are lengthy, detailed, and of far-reaching importance where the affairs of the refugees themselves are concerned. I shall therefore try to be both brief and relevant in any remarks since time is short if we are to give the matters before us the consideration they deserve this year.

2. As in past years, Sir, my Delegation again takes pleasure in welcoming the Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Dr. Laurence Michelmore, which was circulated in October as Supplement No. 13 (A/6713) to the Official Records of the Twenty-second Session. As my Delegation made plain during the anxious debates in the immediate aftermath of the 5 June war, when the task of UNRWA, already complicated enough, was suddenly made immeasurably more difficult, Dr. Michelmore's devotion and ability to carry forward a back-breaking job never faltered. The same is true of all his staff; especially, of course, of

/of

those in the areas nearest the fighting who had to deal with the problems of providing emergency relief for the "new" refugees. They did all this while maintaining their services to refugees already within the scope of their mandate who had not been displaced from their home. The skill, patience and humanity which Dr. Michelmore and his staff showed in those appalling days has been attested to by many independent observers, including the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Mr. Gussing, in his Report which is also before us.

3. I will return shortly to the problem of the "new" refugees. Before that, however, I would like to comment on the Agency's more normal work which went on in 1967 before the outbreak of war. My Delegation welcomes the progress noted in the Commissioner-General's Report towards eliminating the distribution of rations to those who no longer need them. Surely, further progress still can be made towards rectification of the rolls when there are so many "new" refugees whose need is demonstrably most pressing.

/4.

4. In his report, the Commissioner-General faces us, more bluntly than ever before, with the difficulties which the Agency is experiencing in carrying out its essential and humanitarian task. The prime difficulty, as in previous years, remains financial. Dr. Michelmore reminds us of the three suggestions put forward during the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly the finances of the Agency might be put on a sounder basis. My Delegation's view remains that the great majority of the membership of this Organisation ought to be prepared to offer UNRWA the financial support which it requires and that they ought to be prepared to do so on a basis whereby the Commissioner-General and his staff can budget ahead in a business-like way. Special contributions to the Agency are, of course, of value - my country contributed half a million dollars for emergency relief immediately after the 5 June war - but we feel that the Commissioner-General is entitled to know in advance what contributions to UNRWA's normal Programmes will be forthcoming, so that he does not have to leave more urgent humanitarian work to launch last minute appeals for extra funds.

5. In paragraph 66 of his report, the Commissioner-

/General

General puts to us five specific policy points for consideration and decision. I should like to comment on each of these briefly in turn. He first asks us whether we want UNRWA to maintain its existing services on the same basis as before the outbreak of hostilities. I doubt if any of us can be in two minds as to the answer we should give here. In addition to the obvious humanitarian reasons why the UNRWA should maintain its "normal programme during 1968 on the same basis as before the recent hostilities", there is the strong political reason that the withdrawal of UNRWA services would dangerously disrupt the international community's continuing efforts to work out the next step towards a settlement in the Middle East crisis.

6. The Commissioner-General's second question is, I think, equally easy to answer. He asks whether we want UNRWA to continue in 1968 to make help available on a temporary and emergency basis to new groups of beneficiaries in urgent need. Let us be clear, first of all, of the approximate numbers of "new" refugees involved. Mr. Gussingin his report (circulated as A/6797 of 15 Septmbar) reminds us that of the approximately

/350,000

350,000 persons who fled from areas of Israel occupied as a result of the 5 June war, about 230,000 were "new" refugees, i.e. not registered with UNRWA. Since then, perhaps 14,000 refugees of Palestinian origin have been allowed by the Israeli authorities to return to the West Bank, but there has also, I regret to say, been a continued movement in the other direction. This leaves, by one reckoning, approximately 215,000 "new" refugees. Other estimates put the figure as low as 150,000; but the general order of the problem is clear enough. Some of these "new" refugees will benefit from the $2.7 million balance of unexpended special contributions contributed to the Agency this year specifically for emergency relief. But obviously this sum - just over a million sterling pounds - is likely to prove hopelessly inadequate unless the governments concerned can be persuaded of the urgent need to enable these "new" refugees to return to their homes, where most of them would again become self-supporting. As one of the major contributors to UNRWA my government cannot condone a continuation of the situation whereby UNRWA camps in the Jericho area lie empty, whicle the Agency has to provide, at great cost,

/emergency

emergency shelter in East Jordan for the former inhabitants of the West Bank Camps. Let me once again make my Government's policy clear. We regard it as imperative that Arab communities whose lands were overrun during the recent war should be allowed, if displaced, to return to their homes; if not displaced, they should be permitted to remain in peace where they are to carry out their daily tasks without interruption.

7. Dr. Michelmore's third question asks whether we want UNRWA to seek to expand and improve its existing education and training services, particularly in those areas severely affected by the economic impact of the June war. My Delegation places the highest value on the UNRWA health educational and training services, since they equip the refugees, especially the rising generation among them, to stand on their own feet. While, therefore, we feel it would be most desirable to expand and improve UNRWA education services, we fear that with so many problems on the Agency's hands, any such expansion will not be practicable in 1968 unless

/governmental

governmental ~~subscriptions~~ contributions for the coming year exceed $41.6 million, which the Agency estimates will be necessary to finance the "normal" programme and the "expanded" programme.

8. Dr. Michelmore next asks how UNRWA is to be provided with secure and adequate sources of funds to carry out whatever task may be assigned to it by the General Assembly. My delegations position is clear. We were not able to announce a definite pledge at the Pledging Conference last week because the U.K. Government is still assessing the effects of devaluation of the pound on the British foreign aid programme. However our contribution to the Agency's 1968 Budget will certainly be substantial. But I would point out that in 1967 two governments between them contributed over 80% of UNRWA's income from governmental sources. That seems to us an unreasonable load when the humanitarian aspects of the Palestine refugee question go so wide, and are acknowledged by all. We believe that a greater number of governments sitting round this table here today should supplement the good work of non-governmental organisations in their countries by

/contributing,

contributing, or increasing their contributions to the Agency's budget, so that, ideally, expenditure will be matched by income and invidious decisions about priorities do not ave to be made. In short Mr. Chairman we now call on all Members who voted for the Assembly's humanitarian resolution No. 2252 (ES-V) on 4 July last and who have not yet contributed governmentally to UNRWA, to recommend to their capitals without further delay that a contribution must now be made.

9. In his fifth and last question, the Commissioner-General asks for guidance as to the action he should take to bring the Agency's expenses and income into balance, if, in fact, adequate funds cannot be secured. My delegation's criteria for settling priorities in any reduction of UNRWA services which may have to be made - and we sincerely hope that the generosity and contributors will avert such a possibility - is that those services should be reduced last wheich make the greatest contribution towards integration of the refugees into the economic life of the region. Thus, as I said earlier on, we are against reductions in edducational

/vocational

vocational and health services which play so great a part in helping the refugees to stand on their own feet. We believe that a proportion of registered refugees at present in receipt of UNRWA rations do not need them. It is here, we suggest, that cuts should be made in expenditure.

10. In conclusion, Sir, I would like to express my delegation's appreciation of Mr. Gussing's report. We see this as a thorough compilation, which is fair and objective. My Foreign Secretary, in his speech to the General Assembly on 26 September, has already welcomed the Secretary-General's appeal at the end of Mr. Gussing's report that the Governments concerned "will find it possible to divorce the purely humanitarian aspects of the situation in the Near East from the political and military aspects". There are those who say that the question of the Palestinian refugees is purely political and cannot be looked at, far less, settled, with humanitarian considerations mainly in mind. My delegation cannot support this view. My Government continues to assert the overriding urgency of enabling those who were displaced during and since the June hositilities to return to their home and,

/in

in particular, that UNRWA-registered refugees who were displaced by the war should be allowed to return to the camps they vacated on the West Bank of the Jordan before the onset of the severest part of the winter, and the rigours and privations it is certain to cause them. The price of inaction now will be intense - and unnecessary - human privation and suffering, which will reproach all of us in the years to come.

11. [Any observations on draft resolutions before the Committee].

 (W) 1821/212 (67)

15 DEC 1967

Mr. Hope P.H. 28/11
H of C 28/11
Mr. Egerton 28/xi

I have looked through this draft speech and it seems all right to me. I suggest that Mr. Hope might make the speech early in the UNRWA debate. We may not wish to speak again but if fierce political issues are raised I might later come in, and I might wish to speak in Plenary if we have a debate on refugees (and Jerusalem) there.

(Caradon)
27 November, 1967

P.W. 15/12

Conf

(W) 1821/212/02

UNRWA speech

Here is the retype, with incorporation of F.O. comments (§1 of my minute of 20/xi below).

2. You may wish to glance through again. It has been cleared with Mr Fensome.

Hope 23/XI

Mr Hope

22/xi

The Minister of State may wish
to glance at this speech.

J. Lin Hope
24/11

XW 1821/212/02 Revised 21/xi/67

Registry No.

DRAFT Statement

Type 1 +

To:—

From

Telephone No. & Ext.

Department

~~Top Secret.~~
~~Secret~~
Confidential.
~~Restricted~~
~~Unclassified~~

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~~Draft~~ Statement ~~for Delivery~~ by the United Kingdom Delegate in the Special Political Committee

United Nations Relief and Works Agency Debate

Mr. Chairman, The reports we have to consider in the UNRWA debate this year are lengthy, detailed, and of far-reaching importance where the affairs of the refugees themselves are concerned. I shall therefore try to be both brief and relevant in my remarks since time is short if we are to give the matters before us the consideration they deserve this year.

2. As in past years, Sir, my Delegation again takes pleasure in welcoming the Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Dr. Laurence Michelmore, which was circulated in October as Supplement No. 13 (A/6713) to the Official Records of the Twenty-second Session. As my Delegation made plain during the anxious debates in the immediate aftermath of the 5 June war, when the task of UNRWA, already complicated enough, was suddenly made immeasurably more difficult, Dr. Michelmore's devotion and ability to ~~get on with~~ carry forward a back-breaking job never faltered. The same is true of all

/his

(83125) St.S.

his staff; especially, of course, of those in the areas nearest the fighting who had to deal with the problems of providing emergency relief for the "new" refugees. ~~This was occurred~~ They did all this while ~~they were~~ maintaining their services to ~~the~~ refugees already within the scope of their mandate who ~~were~~ had not been displaced from their home. The skill, patience and humanity which Dr. Michelmore and his staff showed in those ~~trying~~ appalling days has been attested to by many independent observers, including the Secretary-General's ~~Special~~ Personal Representative ~~on Humanitarian Questions~~, Mr. Gussing, in his Report which is also before us.

3. I will return shortly to the problem of the "new" refugees. ~~and their emergency relief~~. Before that, however, I would like to ~~make a few~~ comments on the Agency's more normal work which went on in 1967 before the outbreak of war. My Delegation welcomes the progress noted in the Commissioner-General's Report towards eliminating the distribution of rations to those who no longer need them. Surely, ~~some long overdue~~ further progress still can be made towards rectification of the rolls when there are so many ~~more~~ "new" refugees whose need is demonstrably ~~more~~ most pressing.

4. In his report, the Commissioner-General faces us, more bluntly than ever before, with the difficulties which the Agency is experiencing in carrying out its essential and humanitarian task. The prime difficulty, as in previous years, remains financial. Dr. Michelmore reminds us of the three suggestions put forward during the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly the finances

/of the

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of the Agency might be put on a sounder basis. My Delegation's view remains that the great majority of the membership of this Organisation ought to be prepared to offer UNRWA the financial support which it requires and that they ought to be prepared to do so on a basis whereby the Commissioner-General and his staff can budget ahead in a ~~normal~~ business-like way. Special contributions to the Agency are, of course, of value - my country contributed half a million dollars for emergency relief immediately after the 5 June war - but we feel that the Commissioner-General is entitled to know in advance what ~~regular~~ contributions to UNRWA's normal programme will be forthcoming, so that he does not have to leave more urgent humanitarian work to launch last minute appeals for extra funds.

5. In paragraph 66 of his report, the Commissioner-General puts to us five specific policy points for consideration and decision. I should like to comment on each of these briefly in turn. He first asks us whether we want UNRWA to maintain its existing services on the same basis as before the outbreak of hostilities. I doubt if any of us ~~here~~ can be in two minds as to the answer we should give here. In addition to the obvious humanitarian reasons why the UNRWA should maintain its "normal programme during 1968 on the same basis as before the recent hostilities", there is the ~~a~~ strong political reason that the withdrawal of UNRWA services ~~might, indeed would, dangerously disrupt the present tenuous equilibrium in the region~~

~~/and~~

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~~and~~ would ~~militate strongly against~~ dangerously disrupt the international community's continuing efforts to work out the next step towards a settlement in the Middle East crisis.

6. The Commissioner-General's second question is, I think, equally easy to answer. He asks whether we want UNRWA to continue in 1968 to make help available on a temporary and emergency basis to new groups of beneficiaries in urgent need. Let us be clear, first of all, of the approximate numbers of "new" refugees involved. Mr. Gussing in his report (circulated as A/6797 of 15 September) reminds us that of the approximately 350,000 persons who fled from areas of Israel occupied as a result of the 5 June war, about ~~approximately~~ 230,000 were "new" refugees, i.e. not registered with UNRWA. Since then, perhaps 14,000 refugees of Palestinian origin have been allowed by the Israeli authorities to return to the West Bank, but there has also, I regret to say, been a continued movement in the other direction. This leaves, by one reckoning, approximately 215,000 "new" refugees. Other estimates put the figure as low as 150,000; but the general order of the problem is clear enough. Some of these "new" refugees ~~if they are lucky~~ will benefit from the $2.7 million balance of unexpended special contributions contributed to the Agency this year specifically for emergency relief. But obviously this sum - ~~less than~~ just over a million sterling pounds - is likely to prove hopelessly inadequate unless the governments concerned can be persuaded of the urgent need to enable these "new"

/refugees

refugees to return to their homes, where most of them would again become self-supporting. As one of the major contributors to UNRWA ~~we~~ my government cannot condone a continuation of the situation whereby UNRWA camps in the ~~Jerusalem~~ Jericho area lie empty, while the Agency has to provide, at great cost, emergency shelter in East Jordan for ~~their~~ the former inhabitants of the West Bank camps. Let me once again make my Government's policy clear. We regard it as imperative that Arab communities whose lands were overrun during the recent war should be allowed, if displaced, to return to their homes; if not displaced, they should be permitted to remain in peace where they are to carry out their daily tasks without interruption.

7. Dr. Michelmore's third question asks whether we want UNRWA to seek to expand and improve its existing education and training services, particularly in those areas severely affected by the economic impact of the June war. My Delegation places the highest value on the UNRWA health educational and training services, since they equip the refugees, especially the rising generation among them, to stand on their own feet. While, therefore, we feel it would be most desirable to expand and improve UNRWA education services, we fear that with so many other problems on ~~UNRWA~~ the Agency's hands, any such expansion will not be practicable in 1968 unless governmental subscriptions for the coming year exceed $41.6 million, which the Agency estimates will be necessary to finance the "normal" programme and the "expanded" programme.

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8. Dr. Michelmore next asks how UNRWA is to be provided with secure and adequate sources of funds to carry out whatever task may be assigned to it by the General Assembly. My delegation ~~has been instructed to make clear that~~ position is clear. We were not able to announce a definite pledge at the we will decide on the level of our 1968 Pledging Conference last week because the contribution to UNRWA in the light of the UK's U.K. government is still assessing the effects economic situation at the time, and any new of devaluation of the pound on the British initiatives towards a general settlement, foreign aid programme. However our contribution including a solution of the refugee problem. to the Agency's 1968 Budget will certainly be The British delegate will announce the level substantial. But I would point out that in 1967 of our contribution next year at the Pledging two governments between them contributed over Conference to be held on 6 December. My 80% of UNRWA's income from governmental country still remains by far the second sources. That seems to us an unreasonable largest contributor to the Agency. Our total load when the humanitarian aspects of the ~~contribution to UNRWA since it was set up in~~ Palestine refugee question go so wide, ~~1950 amounts to over $100 m., (or 14 per cent of its total budget.)~~ and are acknowledged by all, we believe

Quote?

That a greater number of governments sitting round this table here today should supplement the good work of non-governmental organisations in their countries by contributing, or increasing their contributions to the Agency's budget, so that, ideally, expenditure will be matched by income, and invidious decisions about priorities do not have to be made.

9. In his fifth and last question, the Commissioner-General asks for guidance as to the action he should take to bring the Agency's expenses and income into balance, if, in fact, adequate funds cannot be secured. My delegation's criteria for settling priorities in any reduction of UNRWA services which may have to be made - and we sincerely hope that the generosity and contributors will avert such a possibility - is that those services should be reduced last which make the greatest contribution towards integration of the refugees into the economic life of the region.

Thus,/

~~In short the~~ Chairman we now call ~~on the~~ Commissioner General's appeal ~~that~~ all Members who voted for the Assembly's "humanitarian" resolution No 2252 (ES-V) on 4 July last and who have not yet contributed governmentally to UNRWA to their capitals without further delay recommend that a contribution must now be made.

Thus, as I said earlier on, we are against reductions in educational, vocational and health services which play so great a part in helping the refugees to stand on their own feet. We believe that a proportion of registered refugees at present in receipt of UNRWA rations do not need them. It is here, we suggest, that cuts ~~might~~ should be made in expenditure.

10. In conclusion, Sir, I would like to express my delegation's appreciation of ~~the usefulness of~~ Mr. Gussing's report. We see this as a thorough compilation, which is ~~as~~ fair and objective. ~~as could reasonably have been expected.~~ My Foreign Secretary, in his speech to the General Assembly on 26 September, has already welcomed the Secretary-General's appeal at the end of Mr. Gussing's report that the Governments concerned "will find it possible to divorce the purely humanitarian aspects of the situation in the Near East from the political and military aspects". There are those who say that the question of the Palestinian refugees is purely political and cannot be looked at, far less settled, with humanitarian considerations mainly in mind. My delegation cannot support this view. My Government continues to assert ~~that it is urgent that~~ the overriding urgency of enabling those who were displaced during and since the June hostilities

~~should~~

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should be permitted to return to their homes and, in particular, that UNRWA-registered refugees who were displaced by the war should be allowed to return to the camps they vacated on the West Bank of the Jordan before the onset of ~~this~~ the severest part of the winter, and the rigours and privations it is certain to cause them. The price of inaction now will be intense - and unnecessary - human privation and suffering, which will reproach all of us in the years to come.

11. [Any observations on draft resolutions before the Committee].

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— 1827/211/67

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

845 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Speech by Mr. Peter Hope
in the General Assembly

6 December 1967

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

No. 131

My Government has with consistence over the years followed closely the plight and the fortunes of the refugees in the Middle East. We have with equal consistence contributed annually to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

This year, Sir, we pay a particularly respectful tribute to the devoted work of Dr. Michelmore, the Commissioner-General, and to his staff, and particularly to the way in which they have shouldered the enormous additional burdens which have confronted them since last summer.

My Government is necessarily still considering the effects of the devaluation of the pound sterling upon the British foreign aid programme. As you will understand, Sir, this is a complicated task and will take a little while longer to complete. I am therefore not yet in a position to pledge a precise figure on behalf of my Government.

I am nevertheless authorised to state that the United Kingdom Government will continue, as in the past, to give their full support to the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

We have contributed over one hundred million dollars to the Agency since it was founded in 1950. We made an additional emergency contribution of half-a-million dollars to the Agency in the aftermath of the 5 June war this last summer.

We shall certainly make a substantial contribution to the Agency's 1968 budget.

INDEXED

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(W)1827/210/67

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir Leslie Glass 6/xii

Mr. Egerton

Prince Sadruddin left this memorandum on Palestine refugees with me to-day. He told me that he had not yet shown it to others.

2. He is going to Washington for a few days but will be back here next week and I hope to see him again then.

3. I have not yet read this memorandum. I should be grateful for comments on it.

(Caradon)
1 December, 1967

Minute.

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CONFIDENTIAL

1827/210/67

Head of Chancery 6/12
Mr. Hope
Sir L. Glass 6/12
Minister of State

The basic prerequisite is a political willingness on the part of the Arabs generally to bless large resettlement schemes outside "Palestine".

Prince Sadruddin's paper on Palestine refugees

This is an imaginative paper. It is sympathetic to UNRWA's efforts in the past and bears evidence of considerable research into the fundamental difficulties, political, psychological and financial, of resettling the refugees (as opposed to keeping them fed and clothed and schooled).

2. The main proposals put forward for examination are:

(i) Revision of UNRWA's existing mandate so that the Agency would confine itself solely to the provision of relief, health and educational services, whilst a new organisation "syphons off" groups of refugees, who have accepted the idea of resettlement;

OR

(ii) Creation of a new Agency, (a sort of Super UNRWA), which would continue UNRWA's existing services and also tackle resettlement both in the region and abroad.

3. Where the paper lacks realism, in my opinion, is at pages 10-15 on possibilities of permanent local settlement in the region (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Gaza Strip); and possibilities of permanent solution through major emigration efforts. The former section takes no account of political difficulties in the area, which are likely to be with us for the foreseeable future. For instance, can one see the Israelis agreeing to major resettlement in the Yarmuk and Jordan Valley projects (page 12); and what Palestinian refugee in his senses wants to be resettled in Baathist Syria (page 12); or even in that wretched country after the Baath has (one day) been thrown out? The misery and under-employment of the native Syrian population will take so long to cure that the idea of resettling a quarter of a million extra Arabs in Syria is ludicrous.

4. I note that no mention is made of resettlement possibilities in much wealthier Iraq. I wonder why? The Mesopotanian Plain is fertile and under-populated and could easily absorb 100,000 refugees if the Iraqis decided to put genuine priority on agricultural development (to which they normally pay only lipservice). Perhaps this omission might be pointed out to Sadruddin.

INDEXED

/5.

5. On the possibilities of permanent emigration, the target figure quoted (300,000 over five years) again seems rather unrealistic. Very few of the "countries of opportunity" want the relatively under-educated young Palestinian of today. Very few of those young Palestinians want to move permanently outside a Muslim ambience. Much better that they should look to the less populous areas of their own region, e.g. Iraq, the Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms, Saudi Arabia, perhaps even the Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen.

6. Generally speaking, the objectives of Prince Sadruddin's paper do not conflict with those of Sir R. Beaumont's working group (conclusions summarised at Flag F). Both agree that in the short term there is no alternative to UNRWA, which is familiar, entrenched and accepted in the region. Both agree that its mandate needs to be looked at seriously again. Both agree that any final solution of the problem is likely to be extremely costly, though Sir R. Beaumont's estimates are lower than Sadruddin's. Both agree, above all, that the refugees to be resettled must not be presented with a take-it-or-leave-it offer, but as wide a range of alternative choices as possible. This is essential psychologically. Flags A, F.

7. A point which might be made to the Prince is that he should take care not to cut across Ambassador Jarring's own inclinations about schemes to advance the impasse on refugees. The first essential must surely be to try and get Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank. If and when this happens - even partially - a lot of refugee problems will look a little less intractable.

S L Egerton

(S.L. Egerton)
4 December, 1967.

I agree. But Australasia & Latin America have arab populations & will take more. And Jewish organisations are already raising funds. So I would not rule out important re-settlement elsewhere
D. Hu 4 Dec 5/12.

 — (W) 1821/209/67

8 DEC 1967

-/209

Suspension of the "family reunion" scheme

Mr. Cahana of the Israel Mission took the same line as Mrs. Huebner (para 2 of Tel Aviv letter of 30 November below) in explaining that this suspension was only temporary. Furthermore the decision had been taken by the Military Governor of the West Bank, and was, therefore, not basically a civil decision.

2. I said it seemed to me excessively harsh and vindictive to suspend a scheme for reuniting divided families for the sake of one dead (albeit mutilated) body. Surely victors could and should be magnanimous. I suggested that the Israel Mission might consider going back to Tel Aviv to see if the decision could be reviewed before the forthcoming UNRWA debate. It would be a small but presentationally useful sign of flexibility and forthcomingness if the Israel delegation could announce during the debate that the Family Union scheme was to proceed as usual.

3. Mr. Cahana said his Mission would consider the suggestion.

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S L Egerton

(S.L. Egerton)
5 December, 1967

H of C
Mr. Hope
Sir L. Glass
Minister of State

I have spoken similarly to Ambassador Comay, who privately agrees but who says he faces heavy weather in Tel Aviv.

D. Mr Hope
5/12

Seen

7/12

CONFIDENTIAL

5 DEC 1967

8 DEC 1967

UKMis New York.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S EMBASSY

Minute C

(N. Aspin)

Tel-Aviv.

30 November 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

1825/209/67

British Embassy,
Tel Aviv.

(1825/67)

30 November, 1967.

-/193

Return of Refugees from Jordan

The implementation of the family reunion scheme for former residents of the West Bank now in Jordan, reported in our telegram No. 1307 of 28 November, has come to an untimely end. It was announced last night that the scheme has been suspended as of today in view of the tardiness of the Jordanians in returning the body of the Israeli pilot who was shot down a week ago beside the Umm Short Bridge. (See also our telegram No. 1308.)

10712/185

2. Neville Mandel called on Mrs. Judith Huebner, the Assistant Director at the Ministry of the Interior in charge of the scheme, yesterday morning to discuss its workings. As of midday yesterday she had not been informed of the Ministerial decision (possibly taken at the Cabinet meeting the day before) to suspend the scheme. She told Mandel by phone this morning that she thought that the suspension was only temporary, and that her Department were continuing their arrangements on the assumption that it would be resumed as soon as the body was handed back.

3. Mrs. Huebner confirmed that the initial arrangements for the scheme were as set out in our telegram No. 1111 of 11 October. To date, 400 applications have been made to the civil authorities by residents of East Jerusalem and 2,100 applications to the military authorities by residents of the West Bank. Since each application involves the return of only one or two members of a family, the total concerned at present is therefore in the region of about 5,000 souls. In view of this small number, the Israelis were not contemplating specifying any terminal dates by which either applications or crossings must be made.

4. The applications were now being submitted to a more stringent security check than that employed during the first return scheme in August. Vetting was also a much slower business than before as it was more difficult to ascertain whether those whose return was being sought were really members of the families concerned.

/ 5.

INDEXED

J. C. Moberly, Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

5. The first sixty applications were examined about two weeks ago. Of these, thirty or so were approved and a number of others, which were not rejected, are still under consideration. The Jordanians were given a list of the names of those whose return had been approved on 20 November and the date for their return was set for 27 November. In the event only six of those approved turned up and a seventh, not on the list, was allowed to cross on compassionate grounds. The Jordanian representatives who came to the bridge to supervise the crossing did not know why the others had failed to appear. It was suggested by the Jordanians that one reason may have been that they had not provided transport for the returnees to reach the bridge. It was also suggested that the addresses might have been not sufficiently precise to locate all those who had been granted permits. Mrs. Huebner conceded that this may have been the case, but maintained that this was not the Israelis' fault. The addresses were given to the Jordanians exactly as they had been received from the applicants who, now residing in the West Bank, may well be out of touch with their relatives. Moreover, those addresses which were seen to be clearly inadequate when the list was handed to the Jordanians on 20 November had been pointed out by the latter and efforts had been made by the Israelis to obtain more details.

6. Until last night's announcement about the suspension of the scheme, it had been hoped that a regular arrangement would be reached whereby once a week the Israelis would hand the Jordanians a list of the names of those who had been granted permits to return and their crossings would take place one week later. Communication with the Jordanians was to be made through the "usual channel", i.e. the Ministry of the Interior passes a list to the military authorities who hand it to the Red Cross who in turn deliver it to the Jordanians.

7. The Jordanians had from their side provided the names of a few "hardship cases" who had already been allowed to return. However, the division of responsibility suggested in paragraph 2 of our telegram No. 1103 of 10 October was not proving very practicable and therefore was not being adhered to strictly. Hardship cases nominated by residents of the West Bank and East Jerusalem were also being considered sympathetically by the Israelis within the framework of the family reunion scheme.

8. In talking to Mrs. Huebner, Mandel was also given some background briefing on the Israel end of the return scheme which took place in August. I am enclosing a copy of his minute to me on this subject which, though it is now past history, may be worth having for the record, since it fills in a number of gaps in our reporting at the time.

9. I am sending copies of this letter and its enclosure to the Chancery at Amman and to the United Kingdom Missions in New York and Geneva. A copy also goes to John Lewen in Jerusalem.

(N. Aspin)

(W)1821/209/67 1825/67

CONFIDENTIAL

Minutes

Chargé d'Affaires
1 Sec.

Arab Refugees

As you know I called yesterday on the Assistant Director at the Ministry of the Interior in charge of the family reunion scheme for former residents of the West Bank. Mrs. Huebner also gave me a lot of detail which as far as I know had not received about what happened during the first operation for the return of West Bank emigrés during August.

2. The Jordanians were informed from the outset through the Red Cross that the closing date for the operation was going to be 31 August.

3. The first batch of 20,000 application forms for permits to return (sufficient for approximately 100,000 souls) were passed to the Jordanians on 8 August. As you will see from the attached specimen form, they were headed "State of Israel: Ministry of Interior" and were rejected by the Jordanians as unsuitable for that reason. After one week of haggling a different style of heading was agreed upon.

4. These new forms, which were handed over on 16 August, were, as Mrs. Huebner put it, reminiscent of wedding invitations: the names of the bride and groom (Israel and Jordan) appeared on either side with that of the hosts (the Red Cross) in the middle.

5. The Israelis felt that in "objective terms" the Jordanians were wrong in rejecting the original forms because applications were genuinely being made to the Israel Ministry of the Interior and that any other formal application form (e.g. for a passport or identity card) would have been headed up in the same way. In practical terms they also felt that the Jordanians were "morally wrong" to have rejected the forms as they were wasting valuable time and thus did not give the impression that they were sincere about returning as many of the recent emigrés as possible.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Ed. (53)

6. On 17 August the Jordanians sent back completed almost half of the forms they had received. In the course of the next few days more completed forms came in, amounting in total to applications for 112,000 persons and not 150,000 or more as has been claimed in various quarters.

7. The applications were vetted from a security point of view. "Security" was defined in a broad sense and those applicants with criminal records in addition to those who had had contact with the P.L.O. or al Fatah, etc., were disqualified. As the Israelis thought that they could handle the return of 4,000 people a day, arrangements were made for 2,000 persons to cross at each of the two bridges to be crossed. These facilities were quickly expanded to handle up to 5,000 a day. However, it was clear on 17 August that even if 5,000 people crossed every day, a maximum of 70,000 could return by the end of the month. The Cabinet was under pressure of public opinion, which had been angered by various statements emanating from Jordan (such as the invocation to return to be "a thorn in the flesh of Israel") and therefore took the political decision not to extend the closing date for the return operation beyond 31 August. Officials accordingly took the administrative decision not to issue permits to return in the first instance to "old refugees" who had left camps on the West Bank but to restrict the permits to persons who had left permanent homes in towns and villages in the occupied territories. This was done on the principle that it made no odds whether an "old refugee" lived in a camp on either the West or the East Bank, whereas there was a good case for not turning people with permanent homes and livelihoods into "new refugees".

8. The first return crossings began on 18 August. The Israelis regulated the number of permits issued for fear that if all were handed over at once, they might be unable to cope with the numbers trying to cross each day. Successful applicants generally received two days' notice of the first day on which they would be permitted to return but - and Mrs. Huebner was anxious to stress this point - there was nothing to stop them crossing at any time after that date, i.e. the Jordanian claim that applicants did not receive sufficient notice of their crossing period was unfounded. With an eye to the arrangements they had made for four - five thousand crossings a day, the Israelis eventually issued permits for some 22,000 souls to return. In the event the Israelis' fears

/were

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

were not realised. Instead of being overwhelmed by the numbers trying to cross every day, the reverse turned out to be the case. The highest number crossing on any one day was 2,180 and on some days as few as 300 crossed. By 31 August only 14,000 had come back.

9. Mrs. Huebner contends that if the Jordanians had not wasted time over the heading of the original application form and if they had ensured that 5,000 people returned daily from 10 August as they might have done, then up to 100,000 out of the 112,000 applicants could have come back by the end of the month. In Israeli eyes this means, in theory at least, that all those who wanted to, and were eligible to, come back, could have returned to the West Bank within the deadline set by the Israelis, had the Jordanians really set their minds to it.

10. Mrs. Huebner admitted that there were cases in which some members of one family had not been granted permits to return and that this had deterred some successful applicants from crossing. There were three reasons for these "broken families":

(a) Parents could apply for the return of their young children on their own forms. However, children over the age of eighteen were required to submit separate application forms. These were not attached to their parents' applications and it sometimes happened that although the forms of the parents and their adult children had both been approved, one or other of them were missed out from among the 22,000 who actually received permits to return.

(b) In an attempt to speed up the process of vetting the applications preference was given to those with several members of a family on one form. Adult children, appearing singly on separate forms, were sometimes overlooked.

(c) One or several members of a family might have been disqualified on security grounds.

11. Mrs. Huebner claims that the consequences of (a) and (b) were not realised until it was too late.

/ 12.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Wt. 43560/43 4/63
Ed. (53)

12. She also agreed that some people did not return because they were not allowed to bring their cars with them at the time. It was thought that if cars were allowed back while the crossings were going on, they would clog up the two small bridges in use. Returnees were therefore instructed to cross over and to make separate applications for their cars to follow afterwards. All those who did so had later received their cars. Those who had refused to cross had only themselves to blame, having given up their chance to return home for fear of losing their cars.

13. Mrs. Huebner made a point of telling me how disturbed the Israelis had been by the letter from Mme. Hägglöf (the wife of the former Swedish Ambassador and Doyen of the diplomatic corps in London) which was published in The Times on 13 September. Mrs. Hägglöf claimed that on 31 August she had witnessed the return of only 110 out of 3,000 emigrés who were ready to cross. Mrs. Huebner had personally supervised the crossings that day and asserted that Mrs. Hägglöf's claim was a "crude lie".

14. Mrs. Huebner reminded me that the Jordanians had done nothing to take up the Israelis' offer, made on 15 September, to allow back all those 8,000 or so emigrés still holding unused permits to return.

15. Mrs. Huebner was frank and, I think, honest with me throughout. With the wisdom of hindsight, she told me that she personally regretted the political decision not to give the Jordanians the permits for all the successful applications before 31 August. This would have put the ball very firmly back into the Jordanians' court. Although she admitted a number of administrative mistakes on the Israeli side, her description of what happened in August puts considerable responsibility for the failure of the operation on the Jordanians. If they had been more co-operative, less concerned with prestige and more interested in the emigrés themselves, and if they had not made provocative statements while the operation was in process, she thought things might have worked out very differently.

Neville Mandel.

(N. J. Mandel)
30 November, 1967

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

- 1827/208/67

8 DEC 1967

EN CLAIR

ROUTINE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 3681 7 DECEMBER

UNCLASSIFIED D. 7.01 p.m. 7 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3681 OF 7 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION SAVING TO TEL AVIV, AMMAN, CAIRO, BEIRUT AND WASHINGTON.

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3673. -1207 [of 7 December]:

UNRWA PLEDGES.

THE U.S. PLEDGE QUOTED IS ''SUBJECT TO SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION'', AND TO THE PROVISO THAT THE SUM CONTRIBUTED DOES NOT EXCEED 70 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR PROGRAMME.

FO PASS SAVING TO TEL AVIV NO. 53, AMMAN NO. 130, CAIRO NO. 221 AND BEIRUT NO. 185.

LORD CARADON

DISTRIBUTION INDEXED

Mission

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : Mr Tonde

DRAFT SEEN BY : Mr Egerton

1827/207/67

-7 DEC 1967

EN[illegible]AIR

ROUTINE UK MISSION NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NO. 3673 7 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 12.12 p.m. 7 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO. 3673 OF 7 DECEMBER

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION SAVING TO TEL AVIV, AMMAN, CAIRO, BEIRUT AND WASHINGTON.

-1206

MY TELEGRAM NO. 3644: UNRWA PLEDGES.

FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF FIRM GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS ANNOUNCED AT THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE ON 6 DECEMBER:,

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION IN U.S. DOLLARS	
U.S.A.	22,200,000	(CASH AND FOODSTUFFS)
DENMAR	80,000	(10% INCREASE)
FRANCE	200,000	(APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLION FRANCS)
SWITZERLAND	105,000	
CANADA	1,200,000	(CANADIAN DOLLARS)
CHINA	30,000	
MAUSTRALIA	201,600	
FINLAND	60,000	
GERMANY	1,000,000	(33 1/3% INCREASE)
ISRAEL	334,000	
NETHERLANDS	110,000	
BELGIUM	35,000	
NORWAY	91,000	(INCREASE APPROXIMATELY 80%)
SWEDEN	145,000	
SAUDI ARABIA	297,000	(IN CASH AND KEROSENE)
LUXEMBOURG	3,000	
INDIA	14,000	(IN INDIAN RUPEES)
IRELAND	40,000	
MALAYSIA	1,500	
MOROCCO	55,000	(IN DIRHAMS)

INDEXED

/COUNTRY

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COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTION IN U.S. DOLLARS	
ITALY	240,000	
PAKISTAN	21,000	(IN PAKISTAN RUPEES)
AUSTRIA	10,000	
HOLY SEE	2,400	
TURKEY	10,000	
PHILIPPINES	1,250	
GREECE	15,000	
NIGERIA	5,000	
GHANA	3,000	
TUNISIA	4,000	
KUWAIT	220,000	
MEXICO	20,000	
YUGOSLAVIA	20,000	(IN YUGOSLAV DINARS)
SINGAPORE	1,000	
TOTAL PLEDGED TO DATE	26,700,000	(APPROXIMATELY)

2. IRAQ, JAPAN, U.A.R. AND THE U.K. SAID THEY WOULD MAKE GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AT A LATER DATE.

LORD CARADON

— 1827/206/67

7 DEC 1967

ENCLAIR

ROUTINE UKMIS NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

TEL NO. 3644 6 DECEMBER 1967

UNCLASSIFIED D. 02.30 a.m. 7 December

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO 3644 OF 6 DECEMBER REPEATED FOR INFORMATION SAVING TO TEL AVIV, AMMAN, CAIRO, BEIRUT AND WASHINGTON

UNRWA

THE UNRWA PLEDGING CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN PLENARY ON 6 DECEMBER. DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS WILL FOLLOW WHEN CHECKED AGAINST THE VERBATIM RECORD.

2. THE PRESIDENT, MANESCU (ROUMANIA) NOTED THAT THIS YEAR THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE WAS BEING HELD BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY HAD CONSIDERED THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF UNRWA'S REPORT. THE ASSEMBLY WOULD THEREFORE BE ABLE TO CONSIDER THE REPORT IN THE LIGHT OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES THAT WOULD BE AVAILABLE DURING THE COMING YEAR. HE APPEALED TO GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA AND TO OTHER ORGANISATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE REFUGEE PROBLEM. MICHELMORE (COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF UNRWA) SAID THAT THE AGENCY'S HOPES FOR A RETURN OF REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES ON THE WEST BANK HAD NOT BEEN REALISED: INDEED, THERE WAS STILL A CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST BANK. SINCE THE UNRWA ESTIMATES FOR 1968 HAD BEEN DRAWN UP, NEW DEMANDS HAD BEEN PUT ON THE AGENCY WHICH WOULD REQUIRE GREATER EXPENDITURE. REVISED ESTIMATES HAD NOT YET BEEN PRODUCED BUT THEY WOULD CERTAINLY BE 1.5 MILLION DOLLARS GREATER THAN THE OVERALL ORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF DOLLARS FORTY FIVE POINT EIGHT MILLION, OF WHICH DOLLARS FORTY ONE POINT SIX MILLION WOULD HAVE TO BE COVERED BY GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTIONS. HE SPOKE OF THE CONTINUED WORK TO HELP ''NEW'' REFUGEES DISPLACED IN THE RECENT CONFLICT AND OF UNRWA'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS IN REFUGEE CAMPS.

/ 3. HOPE (U.K.)

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : JLE

DRAFT SEEN BY : Carter

3. HOPE (U.K.) PAID TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL AND HIS STAFF, PARTICULARLY AFTER THE JUNE WAR, AND NOTED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY EVERY YEAR TO THE AGENCY SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1950. HOWEVER, H.M.G. WAS STILL CONSIDERING THE EFFECTS OF THE DEVALUATION OF THE POUND ON THE BRITISH FOREIGN AID PROGRAMME. HE WAS NOT, THEREFORE, IN A POSITION TO PLEDGE A PRECISE FIGURE, BUT WAS AUTHORISED TO SAY THAT OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE AGENCY'S 1968 BUDGET WOULD ONCE AGAIN BE SUBSTANTIAL. (FULL TEXT BY BAG). FOUNTAIN (U.S.A.) SAID THAT NO FORMAL U.S. PLEDGE COULD YET BE MADE AS CONGRESS HAD NOT COMPLETED ITS WORK ON FINANCIAL APPROPRIATIONS. THE U.S. INTENTION WAS TO MAINTAIN THE LEVEL OF ITS CONTRIBUTION, (WHICH LAST YEAR AMOUNTED TO OVER DOLLARS TWENTY TWO MILLION) PROVIDED THAT IT DID NOT EXCEED SEVENTY PER CENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AGENCY. IN THE PAST THE U.S. CONTRIBUTION HAD BEEN ABOUT SIXTY FIVE PER CENT OF GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS. THIS LEVEL WAS NOT REALLY SATISFACTORY FOR WHAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A MULTI-LATERAL PROGRAMME. THE U.S. HAD CONSIDERED CUTTING ITS CONTRIBUTION BUT BECAUSE OF THE EMERGENCY IN THE NEAR EAST HAD DELAYED A DECISION ON THE MATTER

4. KOMAY (ISRAEL) RESTATED HIS GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION OF CONTRIBUTING DOLLARS THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR THOUSAND TO UNRWA AND SAID THAT IT WAS CONSIDERING FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN THE WEST BANK AND THE GAZA STRIP. DENMARK ANNOUNCED AN INCREASE IN HER PLEDGE OF TEN PER CENT, CHINA AN INCREASE OF FIFTY PER CENT, FINLAND AN INCREASE OF ONE HUNDRED PER CENT, WEST GERMANY AN INCREASE OF ONE THIRD, IRELAND AN INCREASE OF SIXTY PER CENT AND TURKEY AN INCREASE OF TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. THE U.A.R. AND SYRIA BOTH SPOKE OF THEIR

/ DIRECT

DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF OF THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES AND CLAIMED THAT ISRAEL'S CONTRIBUTION WAS ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE WEALTH SHE DERIVED FROM THE ARAB LANDS AND PROPERTY SHE HAD SEIZED. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED DURING THE MEETING (INCLUDING THE U.S. BUT EXCLUDING THE U.K.) AMMOUNT TO ABOUT DOLLARS TWENTY SIX POINT TWO MILLION, I.E. ABOUT DOLLARS ONE MILLION OVER LAST YEAR'S TOTAL OF PLEDGES ANNOUNCED AT THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE PLEASE PASS TEL AVIV NO. 51, AMMAN NO. 128, CAIRO NO. 219, BEIRUT NO. 183 ALL SAVING.

LORD CARADON

DISTRIBUTION

Mission

 (W) 1827/205/67

Mr. Hope

I have suggested the addition of the following in substitution for paragraphs 3 and 4 of the attached draft.

2. If you agree, a letter may go accordingly.

(Caradon)
6 December, 1967

The Secretary: I have (subject to your approval) signed this off as amended.
C.H.
6/12

Fmil. 6/12

1. Miss Goldsmith (to "ready").

2. Mr Hope

1827/205/67

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
845 Third Avenue, NEW YORK, N.Y.

(1827/205/67) 7 December, 1967.

1185

United Nations Commission on the Palestine Refugees

Would you please refer to our telegram No. 3085 of 8 November, in which the Minister of State agreed that consideration of his idea about the establishment of a United Nations Commission of Enquiry on the Refugees should be deferred until after the Security Council had decided on the terms of a mandate for the Secretary-General's Special Representative?

2. Since then Lord Caradon has had talks with the Jordan Minister for Foreign Affairs (al-Rifai), with Dr. Michelmore of UNRWA, and with Ambassador Jarring (c.f. paragraph 7 of our telegram No. 3493 of 29 November). The overriding Jordanian concern was clearly to try and get the Israelis to allow many or most of the "new" refugees back to their homes, (or, in the case of displaced "old" refugees, to their camps) on the West Bank. The Jordanians seemed much less concerned, for the present, with the problem of trying to make progress on the hard-core of the problem, what to do with the 1948 refugees. 12654

INDEXED

3. Lord Caradon may have further opportunity for discussion with Jarring before he sets out for the Middle East, but he now thinks that it will be best to leave it to Jarring to get on with his preliminary consultations before we put forward any new proposal. Later on there may be good reason to revert to the idea of a United Nations Commission to review the problem of the refugees and to make new and comprehensive proposals for dealing with the whole problem. But clearly the question of the return of new refugees to the West Bank and old refugees to the Jordan Valley camps will be in the forefront of Jarring's initial consultations, and it may be that reference to these immediate questions will be amongst his first recommendations.

4. I might also mention here that Prince Sadruddin has suggested to Jarring that a man experienced in refugee problems from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and another experienced man from UNRWA might be seconded to work with Jarring (Sadruddin had consulted

DRAFT INITIALLED BY : Mr. Jeffs / Michelmore

A.R. Moore Esq., C.M.G.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

DRAFT SEEN BY : Mr. Yarde
Mr. Egerton

CONFIDENTIAL

Michelmore who agreed with this suggestion). Sadruddin had in mind that these two men would not only be a great help to Jarring but would also act in liaison with him and Michelmore. Jarring thanked Sadruddin for the proposal and said that he would bear it in mind, though he did not wish to act on it immediately.

5. Meanwhile we expect at the most a shorter UNRWA debate than usual, probably starting within the next day or two. The Arabs are already claiming that time is too short to discuss this matter adequately now and they may "reserve their right" to bring the subject up again in a resumed or special session in the early months of 1968.

6. We shall report again about this soon.

7. Copies of this letter are being sent to Urwick in Washington, and to the Chanceries at Amman, Beirut, Cairo and UKDEL, Geneva.

(C.P. Hope)

UNCLASSIFIED

-7 DEC 1967

8 DEC 1967

With the compliments of

FOREIGN OFFICE

(R. J. Alston)

Eastern Department

4/12/12

Hope

LONDON, S.W.1.

P.H. Mr Hope 7/12

Mr Fearsome 7/12

Chancery,
UKMIS,
New York.

4 December, 1967.

7/12
D A Bellwatt

7/xii

1827 | 204A | 67

RECORD OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF STATE AND A DEPUTATION FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COMMITTEE OF THE STANDING CONFERENCE OF BRITISH ORGANISATIONS FOR AID TO REFUGEES, HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON FRIDAY 1 DECEMBER 1967

Present:

Mr. G.O. Roberts, M.P.

Mr. R.J. Alston.

Dame May Curwen, Chairman, Middle East Committee.

Mr. J. Ennals, Director, U.N. Association.

Mr. F. Harcourt-Munning, Administration, War on Want.

Lt.Col. J.V. Hawkins, Overseas Director, Save the Children Fund.

Mr. D.R. Llewellyn, Hon. Treasurer, Anglo-Arab Association.

Miss N. Rice-Jones, Secretary, Standing Conference of British Organisations for Aid to Refugees.

ENTERED

Dame May Curwen said that the deputation had asked to see the Minister at this time, before the Pledging Conference on UNRWA funds for 1968, to express the hope that Her Majesty's Government's ordinary contribution to the Agency might be restored to the previous level. The Agency was faced with the problem of the greatly increased scope of its activities whilst government contributions had not gone up. In addition, the organisations represented on the deputation had detected signs that voluntary contributors were beginning to resent contributing to the ordinary budget of Agencies such as UNRWA which they felt were more properly financed by government. This problem would be accentuated by the effects of devaluation on their work overseas.

2. In supporting Dame May's plea that the contribution of Her Majesty's Government to UNRWA should be maximised, the other members of the deputation stressed a number of points. Among these were that, having contributed more than £½ million since the June war to UNRWA and their own field work, the limited resources of the voluntary agencies were beginning to be exhausted. Many of them would suffer additionally from the effects of devaluation. There was an increasing feeling among both trustees and donors that the problem of the "new" refugees

/was

was one which governments should be tackling. This was in part because it was felt that this was a political problem which, if not forcefully tackled, could have grave political consequences. Mr. Ennals made the point that his association felt at this stage that UNRWA's need for funds was greater than that of other agencies because of the additional burden it had had to shoulder. Mr. Harcourt-Munning, stressing that his was not properly a refugee organisation, emphasised his personal view that there was a major ethical problem involved, and that he fervently hoped that it would be possible to find the funds to continue with the programme of moving the refugees out of the camps and into permanent housing, thereby enabling the quality of their lives to be raised.

3. In reply Mr. Roberts stressed his agreement with all that the deputation had said. The cuts we had made in our contribution had been not unrelated to the way in which the funds of the Agency had been deployed, as well as to our own financial position. We felt however that considerable effors had now been made in this direction and we would not want to lay great emphasis on this point at this stage. He reminded the deputation of the extent of our contribution in the past and said that, despite our own economic problems, we had been and were continuing to try to hold up the figures for overseas aid. Praising the work of UNRWA's staff, he said that, in the light of devaluation, he was not in a position to give a firm answer at present, as to what contribution we would be able to announce at the Pledging Conference. A global examination of the effects of devaluation on our aid expenditure was being made by ODM, as a result of the deputation's visit we would reinforce our view that UNRWA's was a high priority need at this stage. He reminded the deputation that he had, in answer to a question in the House, announced that we would be making a contribution. He wished to assure them that this would be as large as we could economically justify. In concluding, he thanked the deputation for the moderate and realistic way in which they had put their case to him.

Eastern Department,

Foreign Office.

4 December, 1967.

CONFIDENTIAL — 1827/204/67 Enclosure P.A.

E 7 DEC 1973

UNRWA

There are still 35 speakers on peacekeeping and the UNRWA debate may not open until after next Wednesday's pledging conference.

2. The Minister of State has decided not to pursue further his idea of a special U.N. Commission for refugees since the Jordanians prefer to handle the refugee problem differently, hoping that Jarring will first try to get the "new" refugees back home. While speaking to Jarring of his idea the Minister of State therefore also made mention of the new refugees.

3. Our speech for UNRWA can therefore remain as it was and I do not think we need another meeting at this stage.

(C.P. Hope)
30 November, 1967

Sir L. Glass

Tell Bara Jagfield?

Mr Hope done 2/12

P.H. 4/12

We should also tell London where we stand.

4/12

Mr Eggington

D.H. Eggington 4/12

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1827/203/67

(1827/203/67) 6 December, 1967.

UNRWA Pledging Conference

Please refer to your telegram No. 7114 of 5 December on this subject.

... 2. I enclose the text of our speech as delivered by Peter Hope. Two reporting saving telegrams giving details of sums pledged follow this evening.

3. I am sure it would be most useful presentationally if we could announce details of our pledge before the Session ends on 19 December. In our telephone conversation yesterday you said you thought this should be possible. I have told the Minister of State this, so please keep up the pressure on those concerned.

(S. L. Egerton)

John Moberly, Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

no draft

INDEXED

Speech by the U.K. Representative, Mr. C. P. Hope, C.M.G., T.D., at the UNRWA Pledging Conference - 6 December, 1967.

Mr. Vice-President, my Government has with consistence over the years followed closely the plight and fortunes of the refugees in the Middle East. We have with equal consistence contributed annually to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

This year in particular, we pay respectful tribute to the devoted work of Mr. Michelmore, the Commissioner-General and his staff, above all to the way they have shouldered the enormous additional burdens which have confronted them since last summer.

My Government is necessarily still considering the effects of the devaluation of the pound sterling upon the British foreign aid programme. As you will understand, Sir, this is a complicated task and will take a little while longer to complete. I am therefore not yet in a position to pledge a precise figure.

I am, nevertheless, authorised to state that the United Kingdom Government will continue, as in the past, to give their full support to the work of UNRWA. We have contributed over one hundred million dollars to the Agency since it was founded in 1950. We made an additional emergency contribution of half a million dollars to the Agency in the aftermath of the 5 June war this summer. We shall certainly make a substantial contribution to the Agency's 1968 Budget.

Statement by Mr. C.P. Hope, CMG, TD.

UNRWA Pledging Conference

Mr. President,

The United Kingdom Government are still considering the effects of the devaluation of the pound sterling upon the British foreign aid programme. This is a complicated task and will take a little while longer to complete. I am therefore not yet in a position to pledge a precise figure.

I am, however, authorised to say that the United Kingdom Government will continue, as in the past, to give their full support to the work of UNRWA. We have contributed over one hundred million dollars to the Agency since it was founded in 1950. We made an additional emergency contribution of half a million dollars to the Agency in the aftermath of the 5 June war this summer. We shall certainly make a substantial contribution to the Agency's 1968 Budget.

1827/202/67

UNRWA Debate

I attended a meeting at the Canadian Mission this morning to discuss tactics for the forthcoming debate on refugees in the Special Political Committee. Representatives from the US and Swedish Missions were present.

2. The following points came up during the discussion. There was a move among the Arabs to try and get the UNRWA debate postponed to a resumed Session of the Assembly, to be held sometime after Mr. Jarring had submitted his first report. This might be in January. The main reason was that the Arabs felt that even if the debate began on Thursday, 7 December, there would not be time before the end of this Session to do it justice. The matter is being discussed at an Arab Group meeting to-day.

3. I suggested that the most likely Arab move was to get the question of the refugees discussed in the Special Political Committee as usual, if briefly, and then to try for a resumed Session later. It was agreed that we would have to plan on the basis of an UNRWA debate next week. Mr. Vreeland of the US Mission then read out a possible draft resolution prepared at desk level in the State Department. This was on the pattern of last year's resolution as passed, but it had an important new operative paragraph, as follows:-

> "Urges the government of Israel to comply with the Security Council call to facilitate the return of those inhabitants of Arab territories who fled following the outbreak of hostilities in June".

Mr. Vreeland emphasised that the US Government might in the end decide against inclusion of such a paragraph; it was by no means US policy; if anything, it was a fall-back position, which his own Mission might still disavow.

4. The Swedish Representative then produced an anodyne resolution based on last year's model. He said that Baron Langenfelt, who had come over specially for the refugee item, was very keen that Sweden should make some of the running in the debate. The US said that, unlike last year, they themselves might not wish to play a leading part in this year's debate. The feeling of the meeting was that the Swedes would be well placed to table a resolution which included a paragraph on the lines of the US suggestion at para 3 above. They felt, however, that the line would have to be held by the Swedes at wording of the sort indicated; tougher wording would tend to prejudice Jarring's mandate.

5. It was agreed that the discussion could not be taken much further until more information was availableon Arab tactics. As regards Israeli plans for the debate, Ambassador Comay had spent 8 hours in the State Department last week explaining how Israel planned to deal with the problem of the "new" refugees, but had not left the State Department much the wiser. An account of his suggestions was promised to us shortly. It was agreed that most of the emphasis of the debate was likely to be on calls to Israel to permit the new refugees to return without further delay, and that those present should support these, provisionally at any rate.

6. As regards the UNRWA pledging conference on Wednesday, the Americans propose to insert in their pledging speech a sentence as follows

> "We shall review carefully the results of the forthcoming debate on the Commissioner General for UNRWA's Report."

They believe it is only prudent to qualify their pledge in this mild manner because it is so unusual to have the Pledging Conference in advance.

Agreed
HC
5/12

S L Egerton
(S.L.EGERTON)
4 December 1967

H of C
Mr. Hope
Minister of State

4/12.

I agree with his above suggestion
Peter Hope
4/12

Seen.
It will be well to get through the UNRWA debate with as little heat and controversy as possible (since future action is for Ambassador Tarring)
A provision as in para 3 of this minute would be welcome
HC 5/12

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr Egerton
5/12

Reference (W) 1827/201/67

UNRWA pledge for 1968

Mr. Moberley of Eastern Department telephoned to say that the Foreign Office were unable to give us by noon today the figure for our next year's contribution, as requested in our telegram No. 3512. Devaluation had "thrown everything into the melting pot".

2. The Department hoped to tell us tomorrow what was the sum finally authorised. If they cannot do so, they will send us instructions on what to say.

(R. A. C. Byatt)
4 December, 1967

Mr. Egerton
c.c. Mr. Hope
Mr. Fensome

INDEXED

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1827/201/67

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER/CAT A

IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE

TELEGRAM NUMBER 7114

TO UK MISSION NEW YORK

5 DECEMBER

R. 2.44 p.m. 5 December

18213

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YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 3512: UNRWA PLEDGING CONFERENCE.

WE REGRET THAT OWING TO CONSIDERATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DEVALUATION UPON OUR AID PROGRAMME IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO AUTHORISE YOU TO PLEDGE A DEFINITE SUM TOMORROW.

2. YOU SHOULD, THEREFORE, SAY THAT WHILE WE SHALL CONTINUE TO GIVE OUR FULL SUPPORT TO THE WORK OF UNRWA, AND WHILE WE SHALL CERTAINLY AS USUAL MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION, THERE WILL BE A LITTLE DELAY BEFORE WE CAN PLEDGE A PRECISE FIGURE.

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